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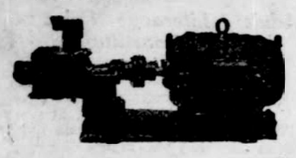
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 8, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY with GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues.

Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 27 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bombay Govt.'s Action Justified

Govt. Of India Exonerates Gibson

"Thakur Acted Of His Own Free Will"

Mahatma's Interpretation Of Pact With Sardar Held "Improper"

The Govt. of India in the course of an Official Communique exonerates Resident Gibson in regard to the retracting of the letter written by the Thakore of Rajkot to Sardar Patel, which was the theme of Mahatma's recent statement on States which concluded with an appeal to H. E. the Viceroy to use his powers of interference.

THAKORE EXONERATED

In view of later representations, the communique states, the Thakore had to change his views on the selection of the personnel of the Reforms Committee, and this, India Government says, the Thakore did "of his own free will".

Improper To Bring Pressure

MAHATMA'S INTERPRETATION OF THE PACT AND HIS SUGGESTION CONSEQUENT ON THE ALLEGED BREACH THEREOF, IS CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS "IMPROPER," AS IT BRINGS PRESSURE ON THE THAKORE SAHEB, WHO DOES NOT WANT TO ACCEPT THE CONSTRUCTION PUT ON THE PACT BY GANDHIJI.

Jaipur's Reply

THE JAIPUR DURBAR IN ITS REPLY ENUMERATES ITS ARGUMENTS FOR THE BAN ON THE PRAJA MANDAL AND ADDS THAT THE JAIPUR GOVERNMENT IS H. H. THE MAHARAJA-IN-COUNCIL AND NOT ANY INDIVIDUAL—THEREBY MEANING THE "BRITISH" PRIME MINISTER.

JAIPUR DURBAR'S REPLY TO MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The following official statement has been released:

1. Attention has been drawn to Mr. Gandhi's statement to the Press in regard to the recent events in the Rajkot and Jaipur States.

2. In the case of Rajkot Mr. Gandhi states that "an honourable understanding arrived at between the Thakore Saheb in Council and Sardar Patel representing the people has been undone by the Resident," and he expresses the opinion that "it is the duty of the Viceroy to ask the Resident in Rajkot to restore the pact.

3. The facts are that the Thakore Sahib in Council reached an agreement with Sardar Patel that a Committee should be appointed to investigate and make recommendations for constitutional reform. The terms of this agreement were published on Dec. 26, 1938 in the State Gazette. The number of official and non-official members who were to serve on the Committee were stated in this announcement. No further indication was given as to the Committee's composition or the basis of its selection.

NOT BINDING ON THAKORE?

It appears that simultaneously a private exchange of letters took place between the Thakore Sahib personally and Sardar Patel, to which no publicity was given.

In this correspondence the Thakore Sahib wrote to Sardar Patel as follows:—

"Amarsinghji Secretariat, Rajkot State, Dec. 26 1938.

"It is agreed that seven members of the Committee mentioned in clause 2 of the State announcement of to-day's date are to be recommended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and they are to be nominated by us.

(Sd.) DHARMENDRASINGH.

THAKORE SAHEB, RAJKOT.

The Thakore Saheb claims that this letter was intended to leave him at liberty to accept or not the names put forward by Sardar Patel. Sardar Patel contends that its intention was to bind the Thakore Sahib to accept whatever names he put forward.

Of the names put forward by Sardar Patel, the Thakore Sahib accepted three. In the interests of securing adequate representation for the Muhammadans and the Bhayats in the State, both of which parties submitted their claims to be represented, he found himself unable to accept the remaining four names. On

(Continued on page 7.)

CONSOLIDATING LEFTISTS

Conference To Be Held At Calcutta On Tuesday

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

It is understood that Swami Govindanand, Mr. Mohamed Amin Khoso M.L.A. and other Left wing delegates to the Tripuri Congress have been invited to attend a Conference to be held in Calcutta under the presidentship of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, with a view, it is stated, to consolidating the Leftists' position.

The conference begins on February 7 and lasts for two days at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.—A.P.

MASS PURGE TO END IN RUSSIA

Presidium Member's Move For Communist Party Congress

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.

The abolition of "Mass Party Purges" is to be proposed at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party on Oct. 3.

M. Zhdanov, member of the Presidium, the supreme authority of the U. S. S. R., who is responsible for the recommendation, states that the report of the Congress on "periodical mass party purges" has not proved effective.

He adds while hostile elements have been able to mask themselves, the purges have resumed in the expulsion from the party of honest and conscientious members, whose only crime is alleged to be "passivity."—Reuter.

WHY JAIPUR PRAJA MANDAL WAS BANNED

State's Reply To Mahatma's Statement

JAIPUR, Feb. 1.

The following Communique has been issued to-day:—

"The attention of Jaipur Government has been drawn to the statement by Mahatma Gandhi regarding the ban on Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and its refusal to register the Jaipur Praja Mandal.

"Mahatma Gandhi attempts to place the whole responsibility in this connection on 'the British Prime Minister.' He apparently is not aware that the Jaipur Government is H. H. the Maharaja-in-Council and not a single individual. Any allegation to the contrary is not according to facts.

"The Jaipur Government stated publicly their reasons for refusing to register the Jaipur Praja Mandal with its present aims and objects. This refusal does not make the Praja Mandal an unlawful association until its activities interfere or tend to interfere with the administration of law or with the maintenance of law and order or to incite or tend to incite communal feeling or constitute danger to public peace, though any member of the Mandal, who insist on furthering its objects after refusal of its registration can be punished."—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE ON PROCESSION

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

News has been received from Haldarwas village of Ghodasar State, that State police yesterday made serious lathi charge on a procession of farmers resulting in injuries to six. As a protest complete hartal was observed. It is reported that 500 farmers have gone on hunger-strike. Procession was taken out as protest against the burden of taxes.

It is understood that the Sadara Agency has sent a police force to help the State authorities.

SENATOR BORAH SERIOUSLY ILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The seventy-five year old Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Borah was taken seriously ill and removed to the hospital. The illness is described as very severe influenza —Reuter.

SAD 39

AND WHEN THE SPEECH IS OVER.....
JOHN BULL: "After all, he didn't say he is going to shoot me."

Jamnalal Bajaj Arrested

Defiance Of Jaipur Ban And Its Sequel

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived at Jaipur at 4-30 p. m. and was arrested at 4-43 p. m. on the station and taken away to an unknown destination, says a telephone message received here from Jaipur.—A. P.

BAJAJ OVERWHELMED WITH GARLANDS

JAIPUR, Feb. 1

The place to which Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has been taken will probably, it is thought, be made known tomorrow. There is report which is not officially confirmed that there has been a change in the original plan to place Mr. Bajaj in one of the forts. A crowd has gathered at Jaipur station before Mr. Bajaj's arrival and there was loud cheering as the train drew in. As Mr. Bajaj appeared at the door of the carriage, he was overwhelmed with garlands and the eager shouting crowd pressed round him.

Mr. Bajaj addressed a small gathering at the station platform and then walked out of the building to be received by the Inspector General of Police. Mr. Bajaj then entered the Police car and was driven rapidly away. A crowd of perhaps 2,000 people collected outside the station.

Mr. Bajaj stressed that the Praja Mandal movement would be confined to the inhabitants of Jaipur and those who came into the State from outside would all be subjects of the State.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU'S WIRE TO BAJAJ

CUTTACK, Feb. 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following telegram to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj:—

"Wish you success in your great endeavour. I trust the awakening among the States people intense enough to ensure victory for the people's cause."

(SEE PAGE 14)

Committee Of Cotton Trade Organisations

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Executive Committee of the Cotton trade organisations interviewed the President of the Board of Trade and urged that the enabling bill introduced in the House of Commons should be put into effect with the least possible delay and pointed out that the recent ballot had shown that a two-thirds majority of the producing section of the industry favoured the bill.—Reuter.

Palestine Conference Procedure

LONDON, Feb. 1.

To-day's Palestine talks again related to procedure. Mr. MacDonald this afternoon interviewed a number of Jewish representatives and he will see representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq in the evening.

As a result of a discussion of the language question, it is anticipated that all speeches will require to be delivered in three languages namely English, Arabic and probably French.

No discussion on Palestine itself will take place until the talks are officially opened next week. The visiting delegations are inundated with social invitations many of which, it is physically impossible for them to accept.—Reuter.

Kania Committee Report

Strikers And Organisers Held Responsible For Incidents On Nov. 7

According to the report just submitted to the Government of Bombay by the Kania Committee which had gone into evidence concerning the labour disturbance in Bombay on the day of the general strike declared on November 7 last, the Government's action in dealing with the situation, it is understood, is held to be justifiable. The Committee seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the strikers and the organisers were responsible for the incidents which called for action by the police, in the interests of peace.

The strike it may be remembered was declared on November 7 by the Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Independent Labour Party as a protest against the Trades Disputes Bill sponsored by the Government.

The Enquiry Committee held its sittings in January, commencing its labours on January 3. It was composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania, Mr. M. C. Chagla and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla.

Police Open Fire In Darbhanga

PATNA, Feb. 1.

One is reported to have been killed, while three were injured, when the police opened fire on a large crowd of Hindus at Barna, in Darbhanga District, to-day.

It is stated that the Hindus attempted to attack a crowd of Muslims and when the police intervened the former turned the attack on them.—A.P.

NAZI ANTI-AIR DEFENCE LINE

BERLIN, Feb. 1.

The recent construction of an air counterpart to the Siegefried Line is disclosed in an article in the weekly paper "Wehrmacht" by Maj-Gl. Kitzinger, commander of the Western Air Defence.

A powerful line of defences runs parallel with land fortifications on the Dutch frontier from the Wesel to the Swiss frontier. Numerous light and heavy anti-aircraft guns established in parallel lines minimise mutual interference. All defence works are constructed of reinforced concrete. Balloon barrages stretch across all important sectors Ground defences are supplemented by numerous fighter planes The construction was carried out under the personal supervision of Field Marshall Goering.

Maj. Gen. Kitzinger claims that attacking aerial forces will be annihilated or forced to retreat without reaching their objectives —Reuter

Grand National First Non-Acception

The following are Grand National first non-acceptors. Savon Rudolph four. Away. Red Prince. Lutin third. Littry. Takvorpacha. Destrier. Santaluz. Petson. Sambousecond. Prominentlad. Litigant. News item. Irvine.—Reuter.

REBELS ENTER GERONA

Republican Communications Threatened

SALAMANCA, Feb. 1.

Nationalists entered Gerona province, capturing Blanes, forty miles from Barcelona, according to a Communique. Big advances in northern (Pyrenees) and central sectors and Catalan front are also claimed. Rain and snowstorms are stated to have hampered operations in the north, but they were not such as to hold up the advance.

A Gerona message says:—

Slight Nationalist advances in southern Catalonia is admitted in a Republican Communique, but it is stated these were achieved at the cost of tremendous losses. Italian divisions are said to be taking part in fighting.

It is believed Republicans may soon have to abandon Seo de Urgel, four miles south of Andorran borders, the civilian population of which have already evacuated to Puigcerda, from where they are crossing into France. Nationalist advance on Berga, South-East of Seo de Urgel threatens to cut off Republican communications.—Reuter.

INDO-JAPAN TRADE STATISTICS

NEW DELHI, Feb 1.

The trade balance which was favourable to India to the extent of 27,600,000 yen in 1937 went in favour of Japan to the extent of 10,200,000 yen, states the quarterly report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan for the period July to September 1938. As compared with 1937, exports showed a decline of 45.8 per cent and imports of 68.4 per cent.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Reform Marriage Bureau of Social Reform Association has several worthy gentlemen on its Register. Eligible girls ready for inter-caste or civil or widow marriage or the Girls' Guardians. Write to Rao Bah. Padhye, Kashi Ketan, Matunga, Bombay. (11331).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Storekeeper for upcountry with experience modern methods storekeeping and knowledge of machinery parts reply to Box No. 10473, "Bombay Chronicle" stating experience and salary required.

Wanted very competent Stenographer with great speed, accuracy and experience in taking down verbatim oral evidence. Suitable salary offered. Apply: Secretary, Local Bodies Enquiry Committee, C/o Local Self-Govt. Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (10462)

The School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) invites applications from University Graduates for a Lectureship in Hindustani (Urdu and Hindi) from 1st October, 1939, on a scale of £300—£25—£400 per annum. The initial salary will be fixed according to qualifications. Applications, which may be accompanied by two testimonials, should state age, qualifications and experience. A form of application may, if desired, be obtained from the Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Vandon Street, London, S.W.1., who should receive all applications not later than 1st April, 1939.

52. TO BE LET.

To Let Mount Road, Mazagaon, long lease, spacious ground floors admeasuring about 12,000 and 10,000 sq. feet, suitable for factories. Rents moderate. Apply Box 11338, "Bombay Chronicle."

To Let "Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verndahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in two parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Golden Jubilee Exhibition of Pictures
TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 5th February 1939, from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY. Book of Pictures Rs. 2/-. (10447)

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY.

Requires 60,000 Half Round Jodka Teak Sleepers 6' x 9" x 4½" and 750 Jodka Teak Square Sleepers 6' x 8" x 6."

Open offers for the supply of those Sleepers will be received at 3 p.m. on the 15th February, 1939, in the Office of the President Purchase Committee Nawanagar State, Jamnagar, who does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest offer.

The successful tenderer will have to give Rs. 500 as deposit for the due fulfilment of the Contract which should be completed by August, 1939 and to execute an agreement for the same. 10475.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(WORKS BRANCH).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of construction of storm water drains with accessories in Woollen Mill Lane and Y Roads off Lady Jamshedji Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 10th February, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five only to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Department,
(Works Branch),
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30-1-1939. 10468.

Legal Notices

To Mr. ACHUTRAO RAGHAVENDRA CHITAL, BOMBAY.

You have dealt with the Commission Agency shop of Messrs. M. R. Tambake, Bijapur, by taking advances against cotton and have pledged some ornaments for margin.

The margin money provided by you is quite insufficient. The total dues from you stand to-day at Rs. 5,335. The cotton kept by you is deteriorating in value.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that if you do not clear off all dues within 7 days, your ornaments and cotton will be sold by Auction and legal steps taken to recover the balance.

V. V. ALBAL,
Pleader for
Messrs. M. R. Tambake.
Bijapur, 21st January, 1939. 10476.

118. MOTOR CARS WANTED

Wanted recent Model Baby Sedan Car. Write immediately details, minimum price, Panday 4, Babulnath Road, Chowpaty. (11342)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Chief Agents and Stockists required to push sale of chemically analysed "Indus Pure Ghee" under Government of India "Agmark" seal. For terms apply Box No. 11341, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

G.I.P. RLY.

RATE CIRCULARS

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR, viz., Foreign Rate Circular No. 1 of 1939, is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (10472)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal and Bai Gulabbai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bai Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings, standing thereon, situate near Carmichael Road, containing by admeasurement about 551 square yards and bounded on the East, West and South by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil; on the North by the property belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and bearing D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C, Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., No. 14, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep
Ryuun Maru	31st Jan	11th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb	26th ,,
Nissan ,,	9th Mar	21st Mar
Kanto ,,	20th ,,	8th Apr.
Melbourne ,,	3rd Apr	18th ,,
A Steamer	26th ,,	8th May
Argun ,,	8th May.	23rd ,,
France ,,	23rd ,,	8th June

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

LAST DAY!

NEW EMPIRE

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DAVID O. SELZNICK'S Gay Comedy Romance

"THE YOUNG IN HEART"

WITH AN ALL STAR CAST
JANET GAYNOR
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
PAULETTE GODDARD
ROLAND YOUNG
BILLIE BURKE

Released Thru' United Artists.

Plans Open. 'Phone 20286.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ITS HEIGHTS 7th Week
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Greatest Triumph:

BHABI

Featuring: India's NEWEST PRIZE-STAR
RENUKA DEVI
with
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA, MAYADEVI
The Rage of SOCIETY!

Three SHOWS TO-DAY: 4-30, 7-15 10 P. M.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

ROXY

No Solitary Confinement And No Flogging

U. P. JAIL REFORMS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

The complete abolition of solitary confinement and the abolition of flogging as punishment in jails, excepting in cases of mutiny or proved violence are recommended by the Jail reforms Committee recently appointed by Government with Mr. Sri Gopinath Srivatsava, M.L.A. as Chairman and two other members, to examine two official reports made in this behalf.

The Committee have recommended a series of changes which are expected to cost the Government Rs. 17,59,810 spread in the course of three years.

The recommendations include:

(1) A revolver should form part of a jailor's kit; (2) Jailors should be allowed free licences for shot guns or revolvers; (3) Temporary posts which have existed for more than three years should be made permanent, (4) The Jail Department should have its own cadre of medical subordinates; (5) There should be two main classes of prisoners 'Politicals' and 'Non-Politicals', the classification of all prisoners being done by the courts while the present "A" and "B" classes are to be abolished. (6) Those prisoners who are accustomed to a better mode of living outside the jail may be permitted by the Government, on application, the privilege of better food as issued to the present "B" Class prisoners on payment of the difference in the cost of the "C" Class and the "B" Class food but there should be no difference in the matter of residence, clothing and labour; (7) The sentence of solitary confinement by Court should be abolished; (8) Flogging as a jail punishment should be inflicted only in cases of proved violence or mutiny or incitement thereto and should be inflicted only after the approval of the Inspector General of Prisons; (9) A system of panchayats should be introduced in jails; (10) Interview of convicts who have been punished should not be refused if interviewers have come from long distances.

The Committee have also recommended a number of minor changes by which they seek to abolish the oil extracting, water lifting from wells by man power. They have also recommended that "B" Class revolutionary prisoners might be allowed to prepare the menu of eatables for the different days of the week, provided the present expenditure on their diet-vegetarian is not exceeded. Orders have been issued that there shall be no restriction in the matter of the supply of books, newspapers and periodicals to politicals irrespective of their class, the publications being had at their own cost.—United Press.

NAGPUR CONGRATULATES SUBHAS

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

The citizens of Nagpur congratulated Mr. Subhas Bose on his re-election, at a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the local anti-imperialist organisations. Speakers assured full support to Mr. Bose and declared that the people will be ready to follow his lead.—United Press.

New Scheme Of Children's Aid Society

MUNSHI'S APPEAL FOR GENEROUS HELP

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An appeal for public support has been issued by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Vice-President of the Children's Aid Society, in connection with the proposal of the Society, to transfer some of its destitute inmates to the proposed Children's Home at Chembur.

The following is the appeal:—

"The accommodation of destitute and delinquent children taken up under the Bombay Children Act, XIII of 1924, in Bombay and some parts of the Province are entire inadequate. It is now proposed that such of those who are not absorbed in society should be placed in the proposed Home at Chembur, near Bombay. There they will be housed, not in dormitaries as at present, but in Village Homes specially constructed for them and educated and trained in school and workshop. The education will be principally in basic crafts and elementary agriculture.

"After three years, the trained boys with special aptitudes will be brought to the City in institutions like the David Sassoon Industrial School or the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home. The others will be trained at the Home in Village Colonies. The children in these Colonies will be trained in crafts and agriculture so as to enable them to make a living on a village scale. When they are properly trained, it is proposed to transfer them to a district in the Province.

ADVANTAGES OF SCHEME

"This scheme will have the following advantages:—

(a) It will give accommodation to a larger number of destitute and delinquent children than is at present possible and permit a larger number being taken up under the Act.

(b) It will discourage traffic in children now going on in the City for the purposes of beggary and prostitution.

(c) It will restrict the supply of fresh recruits to Bombay's underworld.

(d) It will train the children in such a way as to bring them up as useful citizens ready to be absorbed in the City or in the villages according to their aptitudes.

(e) It will, when complete, send a large number of well-equipped and trained agriculturists for useful work in the villages.

"About 500 children are ready for being transferred to the Home, but accommodation for at least about a thousand children is necessary.

NEED OF SOCIETY

For the scheme, the Society needs the following:—

A.—A large tract of agricultural lands. The Children's Aid Society is under negotiation with Government for a long term lease of about 130 acres of agricultural lands at Mankhurd near Chembur within easy reach of Matunga. Sir Mahomed Yusuf has also promised some land in the vicinity.

B.—Buildings:—

(1) 60 village Homes each on a quarter acre of land, accommodating 15 children and one matron. 50 Homes will be for boys and 10 for girls. A Home will consist of a small house, a cattle shed, necessary equipment and a cow and will cost about Rs. 1,000. The aim is to make each Home an economically self-sufficient unit.	Rs. 60,000
(2) 3 school buildings each accommodating 300 boys, each costing Rs. 25,000	Rs. 75,000
(3) 1 school building for girls.	Rs 15,000
(4) 2 workshops costing Rs. 15,000 each	Rs. 30,000
(5) Hospital with two wards of 25 beds each with equipments	Rs. 50,000
(6) Rest House for 50 children. A place where the children would be kept for general treatment before being admitted to the Home.	Rs. 20,000
(7) Home for mentally deficient children	Rs. 30,000
(8) 6 village colonies each consisting of 12 to 15 grown-up boys with equipment etc.	Rs. 15,000
(9) Playground for 1,000 children with equipment	Rs. 10,000
(10) Stores, offices, etc.	Rs. 25,000
C.—(1) Water supply	Rs. 15,000
(2) Laying out of roads, miscellaneous equipment etc.	Rs. 30,000
Total	Rs. 3,75,000

The recurring cost would not be less than Rs. 1,25,000 per year.

"The Society has approached Government for grants for non-recurring and recurring expenditure and also proposes to approach the Municipal Corporation for similar grants.

"Any help would be a blessing to the City and the Province and a service to humanity."

POONA FINE-ART KNITTING EXHIBITION

The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., have placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee a sum of Rs. 100 for the award of a prize for the candidate who would stand first in the knitting competition which will be organized in Poona as a part of the Fine-Art Knitting Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m

QUARREL OVER MEASURE

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN (By Mail).

The long standing dispute between the Kalyan landlords and their tenants regarding the "Fari" a wooden measure used for measuring paddy or the time when the landlord receives rent in kind, has, it is learnt, assumed serious proportions lately.

The tenants contend that the "Fari" should contain 24 "Adholis" while the landlords insist it should contain 32 "Adholis". A large number of tenants have refused to pay the rent to their landlords owing to this hitch.

Recently 13 Assistance Suits for the recovery of rents have been lodged in the Kalyan Mamlatdar's Court against several tenants from Ambhe, Kulgaon and Dhoke villeges.

Protest Against Location Of Toddy Shop

A meeting was held at near the Musafir Khana, Crawford Market to protest against the location of a toddy shop No. 18 and its removal was demanded.

It was urged that in the vicinity were schools, a temple and a mosque and removal of the shop was a great need. Messrs. Laud and Dhumal made speeches.

H. E. BOARD AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Hindu Election Board has decided to support the candidature of the following persons at the forthcoming election to the Municipal Corporation to be held on 7th instant from the different Wards as mentioned below:—

Mr. Ramrao Kabadi, "C" Ward No. 5, Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, "C" Ward No. 6, Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, "C" Ward No. 7, Mr. P. D. Samdasani "D" Ward No. 9, Dr. B. R. Thakar, "D" Ward No. 10, Dr. M. C. Javle, "G" Ward and Mr. Y. G. Pandit, "A" Ward No. 1.

AUNDH PRINCE TEACHES VILLAGERS

Adult Literacy Drive For New Constitution In State

(From Our Correspondent.)
AUNDH, Jan. 31.

Shrimant Appasaheb, Prince of Aundh Mr. B. V. Shikhare, General Secretary, Deccan States Peoples' Sabha and Party visited 30 villages out of 32 in Atpadi Taluka in Aundh State during the last five days. Shrimant Appasaheb and Mr. Shikhare explained to the villagers the new constitution passed by the Aundh State Legislative Council on the 21st and requested them to prepare themselves to shoulder the responsibility.

Voters require literacy test under the new constitution and Shrimant Appasaheb himself gave lessons to adults in each village. Villagers learn to read 12 alphabets within 15 minutes by his training. In almost every village literacy classes are going on and the atmosphere in the whole of the Atpadi taluka is one of intense eagerness and ready response.

Government House News

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley accompanied by Mr. J. B. Irwin Secretary and Captain F. D. Richardson and Captain P. Arkwright Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Gwalior.

LAST 2 DAYS

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Next Saturday

ON THE STAGE FOR 4 DAYS ONLY

"POOVIAH SISTERS"

and 12 celebrated Artists IN THEIR

"NRITYA MANJARI"

Bringing You a rich feast of ROMANTIC AND EXOTIC "DANCES and SONGS"

Popular Prices: Rs. 7, 5|12, 3|6, 2|4 and 1|2. Gallery As. 9

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.

TO-DAY Matinee AT 2-30 P. M.

'Divorce'

5TH WEEK

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE

Daily 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.

IMPERIAL

NOTE NEW TIMING

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Hol.: 1-45 p.m.

"SERVICE LTD."
alias "SEVA SAMAJ"

SAGAR'S FUTURIST DRAMA with an ALL-STAR CAST!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

50,000 Muslims Offer Id Prayer

Britain Warned: What Islamic Flag Stands For

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Kneeling on white carpets spread across the Azad Maidan over a wide area, fifty thousand devotees of Islam seemed to form a vast sea of human heads silhouetted against the morning sky, as they offered to-day, the Id prayers led by Moulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi who specially invoked the blessings of the Lord for the preservation of all Islamic countries.

Every tram and bus running in the direction of the Maidan brought contingents of devotees dressed in elegant 'sherwanis' and fez and by day-break the rich and poor alike were seated side by side, waiting for a sermon on the philosophy of Haj.

Prominent among those present were the Consuls of Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq and Egypt, and citizens including Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman Taher, Moulana Fazlulla, Mahomedali Riza, Nawabzada Said Murtazali Khan, Moulana Riaz-ul-Huq, Mohamad Zakaria Maniar and Haji Suleiman Khatri. After the congregational prayer and the 'Khutba' or the sermon, Moulana Khujandi offered a special prayer for H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Before the prayers commenced Mr. Aziz Talji hoisted the flag of Islam.

The prayer and sermon were relayed to every corner of the maidan through loud speakers which were specially installed for the occasion. Near the dais from where the prayers were to be led, the Islamic flag was hoisted prior to the commencement of the main programme.

What Islamic Flag Stands For

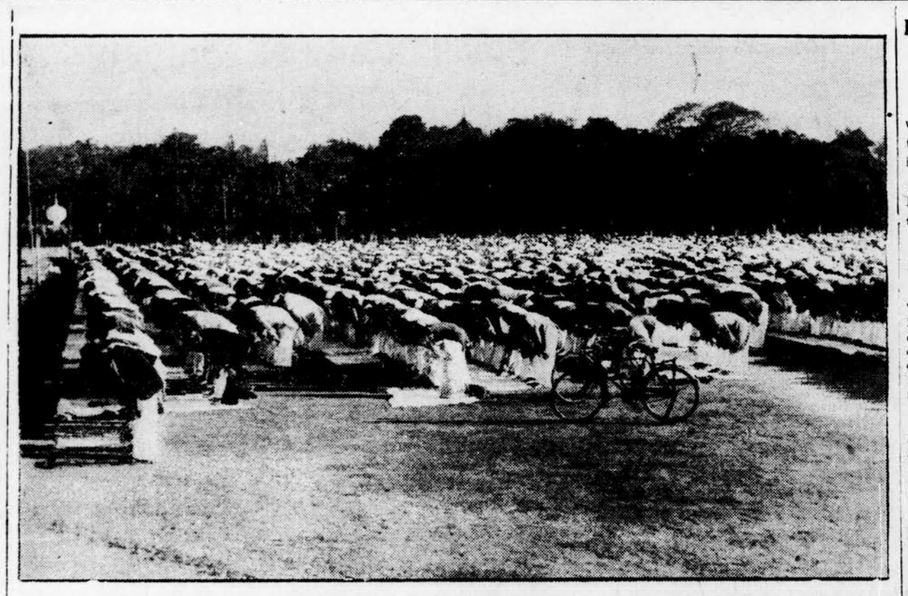
It was explained to the audience by every speaker of the morning that the Flag stood for the freedom and unity of everyone professing the faith of the Prophet. Different kinds of flags had been hoisted on the Azad Maidan in the past when speakers had talked in terms of the country's freedom. But Indians had remained slaves to this day.

It was pointed out to the fifty-thousand devotees gathered today that the Islamic Flag would stand for the common brotherhood of the followers of the Prophet all over the world and for the independence of Islamic countries.

A stern warning was conveyed in British Imperialism that attempts to encroach on the liberty of any Islamic country would meet with the strongest opposition from the followers of the Faith all over the world.

In the course of a sermon, Maulana Khujandi dwelt on the philosophy of Haj and urged the audience to imbibe the spirit of the teachings of the Prophet. Thereafter he led the congregation in a solemn prayer which was relayed, word by word, through the microphone to the fifty thousand devotees who were kneeling on the carpets. With the word "Ameen" on every lip, the gathering next joined in the invocation of blessings on the Muslim Kings, a special prayer being offered for the Nizam.

The Consuls and other distinguished citizens exchanged Id greetings in a shamiana where Maulana Khujandi and others were offered scent and betel.



BAKRI-ID PRAYERS ON AZAD MAIDAN ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Chief Kazi leading the Bakri-Id prayers on Wednesday morning at Azad Maidan.

INTENSIFIED PICKETING AT DOCKS AND SHIPPING OFFICES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The strike organised by the unemployed seamen of Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Seamen's Union has proved very effective. The able leadership of Messrs. Parulekar, Dinker Desai and F. M. Pinto is responsible for its unique success.

Batches of volunteers have started picketing the important shipping offices such as the P. & O. and B.I. premises. Dock-Gates are also being well-guarded and without the slightest coercion seamen are persuaded not to offer their services to those companies who do not accept the Union's terms.

The terms put forth by the Bombay Seamen's Union are that the evil of bribery and corruption should be eradicated, and that recruitment should be based on the rotation system.

To-day Mr. Dinker Desai had an interview with the authorities of the Lloyd Triestino Co., on the Mail-boat 'Victoria' and successfully negotiated for the employment of local hands on the terms specified by the Union.

The P. &. O. and B. I. officers have broken the promise given to the Union and therefore until they come to a settlement the picketing will be carried on the same vigorous lines.

Rao Saheb Chaphekar At Ruia College

To make education costly means to deny education in its real sense, but simply to make one read and write would not make him educated said Mr. N. G. Chaphekar, on "A Teacher in the Village" at the Ramnarain Ruia College on Saturday under the auspices of the Institute of Education, Ghatkopar. The British Government introduced a system of education suited to their conveniences and which completely overlooked the need of the country; and only those who passed through various examinations at a high cost, got encouragement in getting good employment which had resulted in appalling illiteracy. As a remedy he suggested that Rural Universities should be started all over the country and the village professor should instead of teaching a few hundreds of students be in charge of educating the entire population and should be available for enquiries by the people on all matters.

Dr. Mhaskar's Lecture At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 30.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar of Bombay delivered yesterday, at the Sant Tukaram Theatre an interesting and instructive lecture on "Food and Health" before a large gathering of citizens. Khan Bahadur Mohiuddin Bhiwandi Prant presided. The lecturer in the course of his address, made valuable suggestions regarding dietary and the preservation of sound health. The lecture was arranged by the organizers of the "Kalyan Baby Week and Health Exhibition" going on at present.

KANNADIGAS AND COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

A correspondent from Matunga writes:

Thanks to the Sri Madhwa Navami Celebrations on 29-1-39 under the joint auspices of Purnapragna Seva Sangha and Vani Vihara Vidyalaya, Matunga, an opportunity was found for the Kannada public, particularly of North Bombay, to raise the question of to whom among the different candidates standing for election to the Corporation their votes should be cast. Mr. R. Venkatesa Murthy appealed to all Kannadigas first to ascertain from the candidates seeking votes of them whether they would be prepared to see that facilities were provided for imparting Kannada education to the Kannada-speaking residents of Bombay and then, on being assured of such, to vote for those who unreservedly undertake to press for this cause.

Two other gentlemen, whose names I don't happen to know, also spoke on the occasion. One of these doubted whether those people who give assurances in order to obtain votes would fulfil their pledges and advanced the suggestion that a representation be made to the Municipal Schools Committee to open a separate Kannada school from June next itself. Further he expressed his firm belief that if sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon the Municipality, the sanctioning of a Kannada school by the Schools Committee was only a question of mere formality which did not present much difficulty.

The other gentleman, evidently from the Dharwar district, said that he did not see the necessity for begging anybody to encourage Kannada in a Province in which one of the three elements constituting the Province was Kannada. The Kannada-speaking public had a right to demand due recognition and facilities and there was no doubt they would have their demands sanctioned.

AROUND THE COURTS

Seaman Arrested For Picketing

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A seaman named Fernandes was arrested by the police of the Phalton Road Station on January 30, while he was persuading seamen of the P. and O. Company not to register their names with the Company.

He was immediately released on bail of Rs. 2. But on 31st January, the police seemed to have changed their mind. They again arrested him under Section 506 of I.P.C. on 31st January at 11 a.m. He will be placed before the Magistrate to-morrow.

Salvadar Juze Valada (59) was removed to the G. T. Hospital, as he had sustained injuries in a motor accident at Colaba Causeway on January 8. He died yesterday. At the inquest to-day, the deceased's son stated that he saw his father in the hospital and he said to him (witness) that he had been knocked down by a motor car from behind at a fast speed. The driver of the car told the deceased to take steps against him, and went away.

The inquest was adjourned for further police investigation.

Departure Of notables By Italian M. V. "Victoria"

Distinguished among those who travelled by the ship were Her Highness, the Begum Aga Khan, who was given a hearty send-off by the followers of the Aga Khan. His Highness the Aga Khan was present at the Quay to see the Begum off.

The Maharajkumar of Dhargandra and his brothers sailed by the same boat.

Mr. E. J. Schwabach, the American cotton magnate, sailed for Europe with Mrs. and Miss Schwabach. Interviewed, he said that he would return to India within a year in connection with cotton problems. He was seen off by Indian Cotton merchants and other friends.

Mr. Kapiram Vakil, one of the directors of the newly started Tata Chemical Co., was a passenger on the 'Victoria.' He is going to Europe to purchase heavy machinery for his firm.

The new concern was started with a registered capital of Rs. 5 crores, after the scheme had been fully worked out and received the approval of international experts. The Tata Chemical Co. will manufacture textiles, glass, paper and will also incorporate the soap industry.

Swami Satyadeva sailed for Germany by the Italian mail steamer. He is going to Berlin where he has been invited to lecture on Aryan culture. During his stay in Germany he will be a guest of Herr Otto Haas, who is the Head of the Aryan Cultural Centre of Berlin.

ARRIVALS BY ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Italian mail liner M. V. 'Victoria' arrived in Bombay at 7, this morning with a large contingent of passengers from the Far Eastern ports.

Among those who disembarked at Bombay were:—

Lady Sylla Dinshaw Petit, Mr. P. H. Kirpalani, Mr. and Mrs. Abdul K. Ghani, Mrs. W. Sitabai and infant, Mr. T. I. Balani, Mr. Dhanamal Bulchman, Mr. K. A. Sheth, Messrs. N. Dasaji, K. A Parekh, P. J. Marwani and H. M. Shafi.

Now the POPULAR Rendezvous of the Cosmopolitan ELITE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.

Second 2 BIG WEEK

of the CINE-COLOUR Picture That Has

Moved Elite B'bay

India Cine-Pictures' PATRIOTIC PRESENTATION

'Mother India'

Showing the FOUNDATION of REAL NATION-BUILDING

THIS OIL TREATMENT Improves Your Hair

RUB 'VASELINE' HAIR TONIC well into the scalp. Use it generously and massage gently to wake up circulation, tone and cleanse the scalp. A good system is to warm the Tonic before applying.
THEN STEAM THE HEAD for ten minutes in towels that have been wrung out of hot water, and shampoo. Result: Hair soft and lustrous, scalp free of dryness and annoying dandruff.
Vaseline HAIR TONIC

Vaseline HAIR TONIC at all good shops

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Here's Healthy Sport and Pleasure!

BOMBAY RACES MEETING

3rd Day, Saturday, 4th February

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY

The cheapest and most comfortable racing in the world

ADMISSION RATES

1st ENCLOSURE Gentlemen. Rs. 3 Ladies. Rs. 2

2nd ENCLOSURE ... ... Rs. 1-4

(All prices inclusive of Tax).

Special return bus services each Race day from:—

Colaba, Dadar, Ballard Estate. Frequent Train Services to and from Mahalaxmi—Booking on the Course.

BOMBAY RACES

Eclipse Stakes Day At Mahaluxmi

Kashmir Horse Triumphs In Big Classic

VANDYKE WINS MYSORE CUP IN FINE STYLE

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

A tremendous crowd assembled at Mahaluxmi yesterday and were rewarded with sport of a high order of interest. Finishes were keen and exciting and the race for the Eclipse Stakes of India one of the closest seen in recent years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir was present to see his French bred horse One I Love win the Blue Riband of the Indian Turf. Specially prepared for this race the five year old won like the good horse he is, Sibbritt playing no small part in his success. Mohamed Ali whose luck has not been of the best, made no secret of the fact that he expected to win this rich prize with his charge and he was the recipient of congratulations from a vast sporting crowd.

Vandyke in the Idar jacket recorded a smart success in the Mysore Cup—the mile classic for Indian breds, involving in defeat two champion performers in Advance and Maharaja's Choice.

Backers led off well by picking the correct one in the Broome Plate, Division II. The Bhopal owned Jovial Prince was always a firm favourite and with Fitzgerald playing his part well in the saddle the Prince Galahad gelding won untroubled from How's That Acinom was a minor placegetter. He might have been nearer than third had he been better handled. No mount for an inexperienced rider, Dick Tapper was fractious at the gate and was left when the barrier rose.

RIO RITA FAILS.

Sagban Pasha and Rio Rita were equally backed in the Gough Memorial Plate. The former always well up behind the leaders took charge a furlong from home and resisted the late challenge of Saif al Nusser to win by three parts of a length. Challenger, a very moderate customer was late on the scene to finish third in front of Wafi Hamid. In the rear for the greater part of the journey Rio Rita started moving when it was too late. Her effort lacked dash and I am afraid she is not much good.

Reports of his well being and good work on the track made Mr. Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice the market rage in the important Mysore Cup Advance and Vandyke had their respective large followings. Advance looked like coming home on his own when he went into the lead at the distance but he succumbed to the strong challenge of Vandyke who came with a great rattle over the last furlong and passed him to win by three parts of a length. Maharaja's Choice a very tired horse, but retained the third placing in front of Jayant. Inconspicuous in her two recent essays the Indian bred mare Rose Marie came to light in the Broome Plate, Division II wherein she beat smart opposition. She had the services of W. Rickaby who saw to it that she had a good position early. Close home Final Glance flashed on the scene but could not get up to Raymond's charge who won cleverly by a short head. Always among the front rankers Dancing Comet secured a minor placing a neck behind Final Glance. Lord Byron as favourite with Mosque was an indifferent fourth.

LEVANT MAKES AMENDS.

Unlucky to be beaten at his last attempt Levant made amends when winning division II of the Cambridgeshire Stakes from a big field after Maroc had made the pace a scorcher for the first mile. Haut Monde took charge for a brief space it looked as though he would score, but Cook set Levant a light and coming with a devastating run passed Bell's chestnut to win by a length. Dominic made a gallant attempt to shoulder his big weight and was a good third, but the well backed Rough Sea and Girvan were never in it with a chance. The Kolhapur owned Cash headed the market operations in Division I of the Cambridge Stakes where Pressman and Panaster also found considerable support. The field tried the patience of the starter and when they were eventually despatched Cash dwelt. Early in front Budapest stayed on long enough to hold the late finishing Pressman. Rosewood running true to recent form was in the fighting and Twain fourth. Panaster, burdened with weight, failed to figure as prominently as expected.

FRENCH BRED HORSE'S TRIUMPH.

Fourteen runners for the richest race in the calendar made quite the biggest array seen in recent seasons Phakos, in the colours of Mr. E. Esmond who won this rich prize with San's Ame in 1933, was always a good favourite with the Kashmir trio next in demand. Martara could be freely backed at eights and Juvigny had a host of supporters. Dark Fellow set out to make the pace with What's What and Desert Night in chase. One I Love and Multissimo were always among the first half dozen. From the distance One I Love raced ahead and resisting a late challenge from Juvigny went into win a most popular victory by a head. Multissimo, game to the last, finished third and Gal Talkie, making his race was almost over galloped over a large number of horses to finish fourth.

A thrilling finish characterised the Willingdon Plate. Best backed on his close third in the Linlithgow Cup Titanco ran true to form, but had to share the prize with Zuyder Zee who came with a fine late run to dead-heat with Mr. Fali Mehta's six year old. To many onlookers it appeared as though Ticanto had got home first by a long head. Gipsy Jack ran his usual game race and was in third at the important end. He has earned a rest for he has had some hard races in recent weeks. Synagogue, considerably fancied, just missed a remunerative placing.

The programme concluded on an exciting note when Tohalla a 6—1 chance came up to beat the well fancied Wheel of Fortune after a gruelling finish in the Gaye Plate. Only a short head separated the pair and to add life to the finish Bahar Neel was a close up third. King of Diamonds probably feeling the effects of the hard race he had last Saturday, could not manage anything better than a fourth.

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. Extra.

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's JOVIAL PRINCE, 9-0, Fitzgerald 1

Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-11, Naji Dawood ... 2

Mr. M. D. Petit's ACINOM, 7-7, Balla Balla 3

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HIMAT, 8-11, Dawood 4

Won by 4 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, 1 2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 27 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

Did not run Mangoola 8-9 and Gay Pop 8-6.

Favourite: Jovial Prince.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SAGBAN PASHA, 8-3, E. Britt 1

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER, 9-2, Evans .. 2

Mr. Diamond's CHALLENGER. 7-9, Cook 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's WAFI HAMID, 7-12, A. Orme 4

Won by 3|4 length, 1 1|4 lengths, neck.

Time: 2 minutes 20 2.5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 43 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

All ran.

Favourite: Rio Rita.

THE MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and Rs. 10,700 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000 and 10 per cent. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

For Indian Horses four and five years old only. W. A

Penalties.—Winner of the All-India Produce Stakes, Poona, 1938, or the Indian Breeders Stakes, Poona, 1938, 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative).

Allowances.—Mares and geldings 3 lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE, 9-0, Brace 1

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE, 9-7, Burn 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE, 9-7, E. Britt 3

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT, 9-0, Evans 4

Won by 3|4 length, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute, 40-2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 58 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

All ran.

Favourite: Maharaja's Choice.

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gemini's ROSE MARIE 8-2 Rickaby 1

Mr. N. D. Bagree's FINAL GLANCE 9-4 Cook 2

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 9-0 Brace 3

Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON 7-13, E. Britt 4

Won by short head, neck, 1 1 4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 27secs.

Did not run: Dightena Valley 8-4 and Gangasagar II 7-13,

Tote paid Rs. 222 for win, Rs. 40, Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II. and III.

Mr. Manton's LEVANT 8-12 Cook 1

Mrs. P. C. Daver's HAUTMONDE 8-11 R. Bell 2

Mr. M. Ali Asker's DOMINIC 9-4 E. Britt 3

Mr. H. Romer's MAROC 7-13 Marrable 4

Won by 1 length, 3|4 length, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 52 2|5secs.

Did not run: Bright Hope 9-0 Casino 8-11.

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 18 Rs. 78 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II. and III.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BUDAPEST 8-4 Marrable 1

Mr. Eve's PRESSMAN 7-4 cd. 7-7 Stead 2

Mr. F. Amarasuriya's ROSEWOOD 8-4 Brace 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysor's TRAIN 7-10 Whiteside 4

Won by 1 1 4 lengths, short head, 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 53 2|5secs.

Did not run: Dictator 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 131 for win, Rs. 43, Rs. 25 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Of Rs. 75,000 and a Gold Cup value £200 of which Rs. 50,000 and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting.

English 5 and 6 years olds to carry 9st. English 5 and 6 year old mare 8 st. 11 lbs. English 4 year olds 8st. 7 lbs. English 4 year old fillies 8st. 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's ONE I LOVE 9-0 W. Sibbritt .....

Mr. Edgar's JUVIGNY 8-7 Stead 2

The Raja of Bobbili's MULTISSIMO 9-4 Cook 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 9-0 Brace .. 4

Won by head, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 2min. 4 1|5secs.

Did not run: Panaster 9-1.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 25 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bopal's ZUYDER ZEE 9-4 Obaid 1*

Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO 7-9 Selby 1*

Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-6 Burn 3

Messrs. S. Bagree & Edgar's SYNAGOGUE 8-0 Cook .. 4

Did not run: Gay Lover 8-11, and Flying Glance 8-7.

*Dead heat.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win on Zuyder Zee and 19 on Ticanto, Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone and E. S. Godfrey.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,800; third Rs. 900.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. W. Buckley's TOHALLA 8-0 Burn 1

Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE 8-7 Cook 2

Mr. Mohammad Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 8-1 Kashim Hassan 3

Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS 8-3 Evans 4

Did not run: Al Hamil 8-6, Legion 8-6 and Nur Jehan 7-8.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 45 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

CZECH WINS CHESS TOURNAMENT

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.

Solo Flohr, the Czechoslovak chess master, won the international chess tournament here with twelve points.

Samuel Resservicy (United States) was second with ten and a half points and V. Ragozin (U. S. S. R.) third with ten points and one adjourned game.

The tournament started on 3rd January at Leningrad where eight games were played. The remaining nine games were played in Moscow. There were 18 competitors—Reuter.

Small Railway Surplus For Provinces

Future Of Indian Sugar Industry—Discussion In Viceregal Executive ...

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1

Today's meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council is considered important since many pressing problems have been hanging fire during Lord Linlithgow's tour.

There are about ten adjournment motions tabled, five of which relate to demand for public inquiry into the Hazaribagh train disaster. Government will have to face the Assembly on the opening day and in view of the fact Senior iGovernment Inspector's report on the accident has been received and considered, that the Government of India's spokesman in the Assembly will have to take a definite attitude and not merely repeat what the Chief Commissioner said in the Council of State last week.

Then there is the all important question about the continuance of protective and excise duties on sugar. The position has been complicated since price of Sugar cane was raised by the United Provinces Government and price of sugar itself has shown an upward tendency. Matter has been carefully examined in the Commerce Department but decision it appears was deferred till Viceroy's Executive Council met.

It appears that Railway budget which is to be presented to the Central Legislature on February 13 came up for final review before the Executive Council today. It appears the earnings for the financial year, which is closing, approximated to last year's earnings and with the reduction of interest charges, which will now total 29.26 crores and adjustments in the construction programme a small surplus of a few lakhs will be available for General Revenues to be put in pool of the income-tax receipts to be distributed among the provinces in accordance with the Niemeyer award.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS OPERATIONS

BURGOS, Feb. 1.

The Nationalist forces are continuing to advance in Northern Catalonia and have occupied Tordera and Fogarde Tordera. Bad weather has delayed operations in other sectors.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Things of interest. 4-5 About ourselves, 3. 4-20 Light songs in Telugu. 5-0 R. Venkataramani. 5-30 Shrimati T. V. Rukmani. Vocalist. 6-0 T. R. Sitarama Iyer. Vocalist. 6-30 Shrimati T. V. Rukmani. Vocalist. 7-0 Madras Radio Theatre presents great crisis. 7-15 Waking of ideals (Telugu) by C. Pattabhiramayya. 7-30 T. R. Sitarama Iyer. Vocalist. 8-0 Shrimati T. V. Rukmani. Vocalist 8-20 Carnatic Orchestra: Hindolavasanta. 8-30 Shrimati Thangam Vocalist. 9-20 Back Seat Driver by Chandran Koman. 9-35 Selections from Operettas. 9-45 Claire Taylor. Piano. 10-0 Orchestral Concert. 10 30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p. m. As in Madras I. 6-0 Chorus. 6-10 Water we drink. (Tamil). 6-20 Tiruppugaz by an A I R Artist. 6-30 to 9-35 p. m. As in Madras I. 9-35 Shrimati Thangham. Vocalist.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s).

5-0 p. m. Khabare Atare with villagers. 6-0 Instrumental Interludes. 6-10 Mukhtar Jahan 6-30 Karim Dad Khan. 6-50 Inayat Husain. 7-10 Khyber Orchestra. 7-20 Mukhtar Jahan. 7-45 Untapped resources of frontier. 8-0 For women. Ditties on disc. 9-0 Mukhtar Jahan and Inayat Husain. Duets. 9-45 Karim Dad Khan. 10-5 Ao Sajan. 10-10 Mukhtar Jahan.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. With children. 6-30 For countryside. 7-15 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 7-35 Kamala Jharia. 7-45 Moghul Gardens in Punjab and Kashmir. 2. 8-0 Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and party of Rajpura. 8-20 Rageshwari. 8-25 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 8-45 Sarangi Recital. By Haidar Bakhsh. 8-50 Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and party. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Rural erconstruction by F. L. Brayne, Commissioner. 10-5 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 10-25 Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and party. 10-45 Light Music.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Maharaj Kishore Kapur. 5-50 Bnola Nath. Sindhi Kafi on Sarod. 6-0 Shameem Bano of Lucknow. 6-25 Mohammad Ashraf. 6-50 Records 7-20 Maharaj Kishore Kapur. 7-35 Mubarak Husain. 7-50 Mohammad Ashraf, Ghazals. 8-0 Reference your letter, II. 8-15 Mohammad Ashraf. 8-35 Shameem Bano. 8-50 Pageant of Hindi Poetry. 9-0 Maharaj Kishore Kapur. 9-50 Crime and Women. By Rajkumari T. Prasad. 10-5 Mohammad Ashraf. Holi-ki-Sahira. 10-20 Maharaj Kishore Kapur. 10-35 Shameem Bano.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. Sheekwreck. 8-5 Band of Royal Marines (Plymouth Div.). 8-45 Lucky Dip. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment by A. G. Macdonell. 10-5 Music for dancing. 10-50 Gold in Australia, 1839-1939 11-30 News. 11-50 Empire Variety Theatre. Presented by F. H. C. Piffard.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records.

12-0 noon A I R trio.

12-5 p.m. Pramilabai. 12-15 Picked with precision. 12-30 Ladio Ploglam. 12-45 Vichitra Been recital. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Variety. 6-0 Jaltarang solo. 6-10 Gujarati Garbas. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-45 Pakhawaj recital by D. K. Joshi Mangalvedheker. 8-0 Trade review (Gujarati) by Seth Vithaldas D. Govindji 8-15 Bombay radio orchestra. 8-25 Pramilabai.. 8-45 D. K Joshi Mangalvedhekar Pakhawaj recital. 9-15 Ap ka khat mila. 9-50 Matters of moment by A. G. Macdonnell, (Relayed from B B C). 10-5 Pramilabai. 10-15 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 and 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 Talk by Mr. Munshi. 6-45 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 8-0 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Dunstan Roberts: Baritone. 10-0 London symphony orchestra. 10-15 Chamber music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Hamid Husain and his orchestra: Subh-i-Benares. 8-10 Nasir Khan. 8-20 Qand-i-Mukrrar Leader: a talk by Rashid Ahmed Siddiqui. 8-35 Mahammad Shafi. 9-10 Nasir Khan. 9-20 Sarod recital: Deshkar. 9-25 Mohamad Shafi. 9-40 Shamshad Bai.

12-0 noon Woman's world.

12-10 p.m. Jawab (Hindustani) by Malik. 12-30 Healthy home by the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit. 12-45 Musical interlude. 12-50 Bi Hamsai (Hindi). 1-0 Ditties. 2-0 School broadcast. 6-10 Haider Husain and his orchestra: Tilang. 6-20 Dipti Mazumdar. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 For villagers only. 7-45 Moghul gardens in the Punjab and Kashmir. 8-0 Mohamad Shafi. 8-15 Climate and Economic Efficiency by Hakim Abdul Latif. 8-30 By request. 8-55 Nasir Khan. 9-5 Shamsnadbai. 9-50 Matters of moment (Relayed from B B C). 10-5 Nasir Khan. 10-30 Sarangi recital 10-35 Shamshadbai. 11-0 Late news.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Shamshadbai. 6-40 Sarangi recital. 6-45 on wings of song. 7-0 Nazir Khan. 7-20 Esraj recital. 7-25 Mohmad Shafi. 7-40 Shamshadbai. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Nite club boys. 11-0 News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s).

12-30 p m. Variety. 1-15 Market Rates. 1-17 Variety. 1-30 For Women 1-45 Musical. 1-55 Household Hints. 2-2 Variety. 5-0 For Countryside. 6-0 Dilip Kumar Roy II. 6-20 Bijan Kumar Dey. 6-35 Id-uz-Zuha. 8-5 Significance of Id-uz-Zuha. (Bengali) by Rezaulkaram. 9-10 Violin Recital. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude 9-30 What does public want? 9-45 For Connoisseur.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s).

5-0 to 9-5 p. m. As in Calcutta I. 9-5 Bhismadev Chatterjee.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p. m For school children.

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Authorised Capital	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,26,400
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Reserve & Other Funds	Rs. 94,19,805
Deposits as at 30th June 1938	Rs. 30,51,94,000

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 13, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 11, 1557
Parsi: Amardad 30, 1308
Hightide: 9-57; 23-05
Lowtide: 4-21; 16-10
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 32m.

S. S. 'Rawalpindi' with mails from London of January 19, due at 11-30 p.m.

Friday, February 3.

Bombay Legislative Assembly Sessions begins at 12 noon.

Saturday, February 4.

S. S. Carthage with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A dinner in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Sydenham College of Commerce will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day (Thursday), when Sir Homi Mehta, President of the Commerce Graduates' Association, will preside.

FR. GABRIEL'S LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Father Gabriel, an exiled Russian priest, will deliver the following two lectures in the League's Hall, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

(1) On "The Youth of Russia" today (Thursday).

(2) On "Feminism in Russia" on Thursday, (9th inst.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Auzurie—Dance, Drama and Music". Daily two shows at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"I am the Law' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Cowboy and the Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Flying Rance" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Love Finds Andy Hardy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Young in Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Mayerling". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.

REGAL—"My Lucky Star". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Bazigar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

"DOSSABHOY HORMUSJI CAMA PRIZE"

Dossabhoy Hormusji Cama Prize for the year 1938 of the value of Rs. 800 has been awarded by the University of Bombay to Dr. Chandulal C. Merchant, M.B.B.S., for his essay on "Diabetes Mellitus and its Prevention".

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Technological Association, Mr. H. P. Mather of Messrs. Mather and Platt Ltd., will deliver his second lecture on "Modern developments in Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Machinery," to-day (Thursday), in the Department of Chemical Technology, at 6 p.m. All interested are requested to attend.

PRALHAD MILL WORKERS' MEETING

The Public Meeting of the workers of Pralhad Mill will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) evening at Maidan of "Pipala", Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, No. 13. Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel will preside. Mr M. R. Ebrampurkar and others will speak on the grievances of the workers of Pralhad Mill.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP.

Prof. S. Ralph Harlow (deputed by the Carregie Endowment for International Peace) will deliver a lecture on "The Stupidity of Race Prejudice" today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Green's. Members and their guests are cordially invited.

Members are reminded of the Beggar's Ball to be held at the Taj on Wednesday the 22nd Feb. 1939 at Rs. 8 per head inclusive of Dinner, and as only a few tickets now remain unsold, they should send for tickets for themselves and their guests from the Secretary immediately.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Johan De Witt" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Monday the 6th instant.

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per S.S. "Inchanga" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 6th instant.

"TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Deputation Meets Managing Director

Important questions such as increment, leave with pay were raised on behalf of the workers of the "Times of India" Press when Mr. M. R. Masani, S. R. Deshpande and six employees of the Press met Mr. E. G. Pearson, the Managing Director, and Mr. Smith, the Manager of the "Times of India" Press on Thursday evening.

As many as 450 out of 800 printing employees of the "Times of India Press" have recently formed an association with Mr. Masani as its President, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas and S. R. Deshpande as its vice-President and Secretary respectively.

The deputation on behalf of the Association put forward various complaints and suggestions of the employees. Messrs. Pearson and Smith on behalf of the employees, gave a very sympathetic hearing to the employees' case and have promised to inquire into the various complaints and to consider to what extent they can respond to the suggestions placed before them.

Miss Lester To Speak On "International Relations"

Miss Muriel who, it will be recalled, was Gandhiji's hostess. in London, will deliver a lecture on "International Relations" at the Green's Hotel on Friday the 3rd instant at 6-15 p.m. The lecture has been arranged by the Peace Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindhia (centre) and his guests, H. H. the Aga Khan (right) and Begum Aga Khan (left), in a dak bungalow after a Shikar.

RECORD NUMBER OF PILGRIMS FOR HAJ

Sanitary Arrangements Give No Scope For Epidemic

HEDJAZ, Feb. 1.

Mr. Ismail Ghaznavi of Amritsar cables:—

Before the Haj, Jalalut Ul Malik was honoured by prominent pilgrims with a royal banquet on the 18th Jan. King Ibn Saud with the assistance of H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Chitral and H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Egypt gave the annual wash to the Holy Kaaba in the presence of thousands of Pilgrims. Haj ceremonies began on the 29th January and on the 30th the important gathering of Haj was held in Arafat. The weather was fine and it also rained on the Haj day. From every corner of the world Musalmans gathered at their central and religious capital. The number of Indian Musalmans exceeded that of the previous years.

This year some very distinguished personalities from the different parts of the world performed Haj. There was not a single case of any epidemic. The Haj was clean. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. There were no accident of any kind.

The conveyance of the pilgrims was made easy and comfortable by cars buses, horses and camels. Water was in abundance.

H. M. the King and H. E. Sheikh Abdulla Suleman, the Haj Minister, took keen interest in making the Haj comfortable. The Haj Minister day and night personally supervised all the arrangements. This year's pleasant Haj was mostly due to His Excellency's untiring efforts.

AUDIENCE TO PILGRIMS

To-day Jalal Atul Malik and H. R. H. the Crown Prince are giving an audience to the pilgrims. Pilgrims from all parts of the world are thankful to the Hedjaz Government for excellent arrangements.

SIXTY THOUSAND ATTEND HAJ

Saudi Arabian Minister's Telegram To 'Bombay Friends'

Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Fazan writes:—

The following telegram was received from the Finance Minister of Saudi Arabia from Mina:—

"The Arafat was performed on Saturday. The Id was observed on Tuesday: 60,000 Hajis had come by sea and about the same number had arrived by the land route. The Haj was performed with the best of health and happiness."

Silver Jubilee Of D. T. High School

Tributes were paid to the work which is being carried on by the Educational Inspector Mr. Ghate at the "Silver Jubilee Number", publication of the Dharamsey Thackersey High School Magazine held on Tuesday afternoon in the School Assembly Hall, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society presiding.

Mr. G. V. Gadgil, Superintendent of the School gave reasons for organising this social function which was the last event of the Silver Jubilee Programme and to which the Heads of Secondary schools in Girgaon were invited.

Mr. Ghate remarked that the close association between him and the School had prevailed upon him to attend the function. Much had been said in praise about his good qualities and work, but the remarks which most appealed to him were about his being human in all that he did. Nobody would deny that educational institutions had done real service to the country during the last seventy five years and had produced great persons. The recommendations of the More Committee with regard to starting of schools where all instruction would be through vernaculars, deserved full co-operation from the educationists as well as the public.

Mr. N. M. Joshi stressed the importance of "a school magazine" and congratulated the school for the useful work done during the last 25 years.

The function ended with a vote of thanks and light refreshments.

Procession And Public Meeting

The Secretary of the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal, Bombay writes:—

To demonstrate our strong protest against the unwarranted arrest of Seth Bajaj, a procession will start to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) from the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal Office, in front of Cotton Exchange Building, Marwari Bazar, Kalbadvi Road, which will pass through Kalbadevi Road, Dadisheth Agyari lane, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Vithal Bhai Patel Road, Sandhurst Bridge, and will terminate at Chaupatti, where it will resolve into a protest meeting to be held under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherali at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

The various Volunteer Corps of the City are requested to take part in the procession and meeting and help us to manage the affairs efficiently.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF BAJAJ

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:—

The B. P. C. C. offers its heartiest congratulation to Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj on his arrest while entering the Jaipur State. This is the political event of the highest magnitude in which the Congress as an organisation is vitally interested. The B. P. C. C. will take part in the procession which has been organised by the Jaipur Praja Mandal to-day (Thursday). Volunteers are requested to join the procession at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Narnarayan Temple, Kalbadevi.

HORNIMAN'S APPEAL TO MATUNGA ELECTORS

"I Claim Your Votes On My Record Of Service"

An appeal to the Municipal voters to exercise their franchise in a judicious and impartial manner, to make use of their independent judgment in casting votes, to understand, analyse and appreciate the merits of individual candidates and not be guided by the slogans and shibboleths of the parties was made by Mr. B. G. Horniman, addressing a huge meeting held on Tuesday night at Matunga.

Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta, who presided narrated the services rendered by Mr. Horniman, as a journalist and as a public worker in the name of Indian freedom. It should be a privilege and honour to the voters of Matunga and Sion Ward that Mr. B. G. Horniman was going to contest the election, and what a brilliant and meritorious record he had to his credit. It was, a record of which any man might be justly proved.

Mr. Horniman's collection of speeches of those days were masterpiece of eloquence and closely reasoned arguments.

The Rowlat-Act agitation would never have acquired such momentum and strength, had it not been for Mr. Horniman's phillipics and writings. The Government of Bombay, felt helpless and deported him out of India and he was a compulsory exile till 1924.

The reception given by the Bombay citizens on his return to India would have been the envy of Kings and leaders and since then Mr. Horniman carried on his fight for independence.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, observed that he stood as a candidate and was asking for votes on the record of his services and added "if you think that I have rendered any services to the city, and to the country, I am entitled to your votes"

Mr. R. P. Shamdasani, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Horniman,

Mr. D. V. Pradhan seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Horniman.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BOSE'S RE-ELECTION

Socialist Speakers On Fight Against Federation

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Chowpatty sands to consider the significance of Congress policy with regard to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's victory in the recent Congress Presidential election. Mr. Yusuf Meherally was in the chair

Mr. M. R. Masani congratulated Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his victory and said that his election was an event of far-reaching importance. The president he said should be above party politics. While congratulating Mr. Bose exhorted the public that all should stand by the United Front not only against Federation but also in respect of other items of the fight for independence. By the election of Mr. Subhas Bose. Federation was doomed beyond any shadow of doubt and the Congress was wholeheartedly determined to refuse to compromise with the British Government. If the British Government were to force the unwanted Federation upon India it would lead to an all-India crisis

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas congratulated Mr. Bose and appealed for the support of the masses in the fight against Federation.

Mr. Asoka Mehta said that he sincerely congratulated Mr. Subhas on his victory. Till the result was known excitement had been running high in all the Provinces and particularly in Bombay. The result has changed the excitement into jubilation. The victory goes to the Congress in its further fight against Federation as there is nothing whatsoever personal in this contest. That is why without a trace of bitterness such a keen contest took place.

After other speakers, had addressed the meeting the President, Mr. Yusuf Meherally pointed out the significance of the re-election of Mr. Bose. The verdict of the delegates meant a greater fight awaiting the nation in the immediate future. The approaching period was going to be a momentous period in the history of the nation. Every Congressman should be prepared for the task ahead.

The Surat Municipality has resolved to accept the offer of the Narmad Smarak Samiti to put up the bust of Kavi Narmad in Victoria Garden.

The bust will be supplied by the Samiti.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN YOUNG GIRL
Now Reduced by 17 Points
KRUSCHEN AS PART OF HER TREATMENT

Thousands of people suffer from high blood pressure in later middle age. But for a young girl to be subject to this condition is very unusual. Describing her case, she herself states:

"I am suffering with very high blood pressure. My case is unique, according to several doctors whom I have consulted, on account of my being young. Part of the treatment for this particular malady requires constant use of an aperient, effective without being drastic. After trying many varied kinds, my doctor decided on Kruschen Salts as being the safest and most effective aperient for my particular case. I am very pleased indeed with the result. After taking Kruschen for a few days only, my blood pressure has been reduced by 17 points—which is indeed very gratifying. I shall continue with this excellent remedy." (Miss) I. B.

When your bodily organs become sluggish, they fail to eliminate waste matter regularly from your system. As a result, impurities accumulate and seep into your blood-stream. These impurities restrict the free flow of the blood, and thereby add to the pressure on the arteries. Kruschen is a combination of mineral salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness and keep the blood-stream pure. Kruschen Salts is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars

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IF YOU WANT to test FREE the skill of Asia's best known Astrologer, send your name, address and date of birth clearly written to PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 334-F), Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII, and he will send you an Astral Interpretation of your life free of charge. No Personal Interviews. His guarantee of money back in case of dissatisfaction is proof of his confidence in his work. No money required but if you like send 4 annas Stamps for Postage, clerical and other expenses.

Men and women who have an abundant supply of rich red blood remain attractive even after middle age. The principal reason for failing powers is insufficient, *weak* blood. You can regain all your vitality, and become full-blooded as you once were by taking
HALL'S WINE
Master Tonic for Men & Women
Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassful gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.
A handsome glass given free with every large bottle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1939

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT

Gandhiji's statement on the Congress Presidential election and the circumstances that led to it threaten to precipitate a grave crisis in the Congress. To understand clearly the implications of the statement and its possible repercussions we have to note why precisely it has been found necessary. It would have been unnecessary if the election was on personal issues. But Mr. Bose contested it on the issue that, while he and the Leftists were genuine anti-federationists Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and his Rightist supporters were not such. As Federation is really a vital issue and as a majority of the delegates have apparently accepted Mr. Bose's view in spite of the assurance of many members of the Working Committee of the Gandhian school of thought that Congress is undivided on the Federation issue, Gandhiji has assumed that "the delegates do not approve of the principles and policy for which I stand." It is on this assumption that he suggests a certain line of action for his followers, and on the correctness of the assumption will depend how far it will be expedient to follow that line.

Untenable Assumption

But is the assumption correct? We do not think it is. We have already pointed out that the Presidential election was influenced by various factors which did not really reflect on the Gandhian policy or programme. Many, for instance, were influenced by the quite human personal and provincial bias. Only thus can we interpret the fact that in Andhra Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya got 161 votes as against 28 cast for Mr. Bose and that in Bengal Mr. Bose got as many as 404 votes as against 79 cast for his rival. We have shown too how Dr. Pattabhi has been made a scape-goat by many for their dissatisfaction—not necessarily justifiable—at the actions of this or that Congress Committee or Congress Government. These people seem to complain not against Gandhian policy or programme but against the manner in which that policy seems to be interpreted or implemented by some of his followers. It is also significant that a vast majority of the A.I.C.C. members elected by the delegates consists of the so-called Rightists. These facts do not bear out Gandhiji's assumption that the delegates do not approve of his policy. The Calcutta papers, the "A. B. Patrika" and the "Hindustan Standard," though they strongly supported Mr. Bose's candidature, both agree that the election does not indicate disapproval of the principles and policy for which Gandhiji stands.

Plea For United Front

In the light of these facts let us examine the line of future action suggested by Gandhiji. He suggests first that a President "elected in a contested election should choose a homogeneous cabinet and enforce his programme without let or hindrance." Here again Gandhiji tacitly assumes that Mr. Bose's programme will be materially different from the present one and it will necessarily be endorsed by the delegates at the Congress Session. But whatever might have been Mr. Bose's views before election regarding different men's differing degrees of opposition to Federation, we do not think that he will now insist on a programme not acceptable to Gandhiji and his innumerable supporters in the country. And even if he should do so, we do not think the delegates will support him after a full discussion of all the issues. In any case one cannot be too sure about this now. Gandhiji's re-enunciation of his well-known views on the working of party programmes may do a great service if it brings out the fullest sense of responsibility that the delegates are capable of in the formulation of the Congress programme. But it will be premature and inexpedient to assume now what they will do at the Congress session. What the composition of the Working Committee, the Parliamentary Board and the Congress Cabinets will be will naturally depend, to no small extent, upon the resolutions of the plenary session. Every attempt should therefore be made even from now to see that the Tripuri session maintains a real united front in the nation's struggle for freedom.

Hitler's Next Move

Hardly had the echo of Mr. Chamberlain's words welcoming Hitler's speech as evidence of the Dictator's peaceful intentions died down in the corridors of Europe when we find a country-wide campaign reviving the colonial issue being launched in Germany. Indeed, it is an object-lesson in the Fascist powers' blackmail tactics to study such carefully timed campaigns and, in particular, the German reactions to the British Premier's speech at the opening of Parliament. While Mr. Chamberlain is giving certificates to Hitler's and Mussolini's peaceful intentions, the German Press does not seem to reciprocate the sentiment in any hearty manner. While in Italy it has been generally welcomed, little enthusiasm for the British Premier's pronouncement is manifest in Germany. Indeed, definite aspersions are cast on Mr. Chamberlain's motives when the "Boersen Zeitung" says that the British Government "has allowed itself to be pushed into uttering a temporary negative by paying consideration to domestic conditions and the Jews, by ideological annoyance, by false views on prestige and erroneous argumen's about country's safety." Presumably referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that "no negotiations are at the present time contemplated between the German and British Governments," the Nazi paper comp'ains that "this stiffen'ng in the attitude occurred precisely at a time when Germany, Britain and France have agreed to the method of consultation."

It is, moreover, significant that, though Hitler did not make any definite statement on the colonial issue, his controlled Press has suddenly and simultaneously started a flood of propaganda for the return of German colonies. A refusal of discussion will be, according to one paper, "an abuse of Germany's peacefulness and will once more shake our faith in the good fruits of treaty alterations by consultation. To refuse to a powerful Germany to-day what was refused to a weak post-war Germany will be short-sighted. It will also be an illusion to make Germany's colonial claims a subject of barter. On the contrary we could ask for indemnity we have lost." This just shows the real attitude of Hitler towards the question of colonies and also reveals the method he proposes to employ for their recovery. It is nothing better than the international blackmail which he has been practising so successfully. While pretending to be open to consultation and negotiation, he will continue, in alliance with his Axis-partner, to put pressure on Britain and France until his objective is secured. But the colonies are a different proposition from Austria or Czechoslovakia, involving as they do, vital interests of two Imperialisms. It is unlikely that France or Britain will so easily sacrifice their own possessions. What is more probable is that they will buy some respite by allowing Hitler a free hand in Eastern Europe. Behind the smoke-screen of propaganda for colonies one begins to discern the next Nazi move in the direction of Ukraine.

Scouting As Training In Citizenship

By J. M. KUMARAPPA

The radical changes which have taken place recently in the economic, political and social life of our country have profoundly moulded the character of our society. Social life, with all its interests, activities and problems, has now become a complicated process of co-operative living. A society which thus depends on co-operative action must have citizens who can and will co-operate. The individual must have citizens who can and will co-operate The individual must therefore be trained to play his part in the wider aspects of group life and activities. Just as the individual needs instruction and guidance in meeting his physical wants, in handling his leisure time occupations and caring for his health, so also he needs help in preparing himself for participation in organized civic life. One of the agencies which every modern society utilizes for training the young in good citizenship is the Scout Organization.

The "Hindustan Scout Association", like the scout organizations of the west, makes use of the environment, the camp and of the interests and activities common to boys of twelve to eighteen years of age as bases for developing character. The philosophy of Scouting is that the best way to learn to live is by living. It tries therefore to produce conditions in which boys can realize effectively their desire to be Scouts and thus further their own self-activity and experience out of which citizenship and character values accrue. The Scout becomes interested in living a more abundant life by becoming familiar with the best in many phases of life about him and by trying to serve others and the community to the best of his ability. And the Scout's "character is tested not by what he believes but by what he can do."

Basic Principle

The fundamental pedegogical principle underlying scouting is that the best practice in the intelligent development of conduct for worthy ends may be obtained through service to the community. Hence the boy who seeks membership is required to pledge "to do his duty to God, State and Country, to help other people at all times and to obey the Scout Law." In promising to obey the Scout Law, the Scout undertakes to be trustworthy, helpful, friendly, loyal, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, brave, clean in thought, word and deed. Through practice, this code of virtues develops into clean thinking, clean living and moral integrity in all its phases.

The fact that the Boy Scout is recognized as a citizen and is called upon to render service in emergencies offers an unusual stimulus for him to practice the qualities of good citizenship day by day. The motto of the Hindustan Scout Association is "Be Prepared," and every member is expected to be prepared to serve his community whenever he is called upon to do so. This motto does not therefore mean that the Scout organization is a military organization; in fact the Scout Association advocates universal peace and is international in spirit and outlook though national in its methods of training. Further, it must be mentioned that while the Association is non-sectarian in religion, it nevertheless expects every one of its members to strive to put into daily practice the precepts of the religion to which he belongs, reverently respecting the faiths of others.

The Programme

The Scout programme provides the boy with activities which are in close co-relation with his natural life processes and supplies him with situations in which intelligent control of conduct is almost essential to obtain a satisfactory experience. The stimulus of opportunities to do something worthy is followed up by the award of badges and grades for services rendered as further motivation to the formation of habits of good living.

But the boy's natural desire for fun is not lost sight of. The Scout programme makes his play interests also of the largest possible value to him Indoor and outdoor athletic activities, troop contests, hiking and camping, inter-troop sports and other games provide ample scope for the enjoyment of life. Group play in which the Scouts engage is social in character and consequently its positive value lies in the effectiveness with which it brings together on a common level boys of different castes, creeds and social strata. They are all alike in

(Continued on page 11 col. 5)

AUNDH THE EXEMPLAR

A Silent Revolution

(T. L. A. Acharya)

Aundh, Liliputian Aundh, has upset the long-cherished and Paramountcy-bolstered apple-cart of the Princes of Indian India—. Aundh has indeed, made history, silently, unobtrusively, without guns or salutes, and without flamboyant pyrotechnics.

Mahatma Gandhi said that if the constitution did not satisfy him he would not touch it with the longest "barge-pole". But Gandhiji has publicly blessed it with both hands. I can see his hand in every line; "Shrimant Rajasaheb is the First Servant and the Bearer of the Conscience of the People of Aundh", printed in bold letters in the text of the constitution, is suspiciously his and breathes Gandhiji all over. It is not my intention to place the Constitution Act on the dissecting table. Personally, I am an anarchist in my detestation of Acts and Governmental institutions. I am sure that hundreds of constitutional pandits—we have quite an Army of them in the country to-day thanks to Britain—will tackle that job. I am not at all bothered about the constitutional soundness of the Act. I want to emphasise the meaningfulness of the gesture—I want to say that Aundh has literally taken the Time Spirit by the forelock. Just cut the ground under the feet of the bejewelled survivals of mediaeval India. What is more. I want to let the country know the little I have seen of the two men who are fathering this bloodless revolution. In its possible repercussions, its depth and range the new Aundh Constitution heralds a veritable revolution. At least it will make some heads revolve and think furiously.

The Ruler

Shrimant Raja Bhawanrao Shrinivasarao alias Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, B.A. is the virile, seventy-one-year-old gentleman who has, with a ready smile, courted the self-denying and self-imposed ordinance that the new constitution enshrines. Clad in a flowing tunic of Khaddar and a dhoti on formal ceremonial occasions and an unbuttoned khaddar jacket at home, he greets you and puts you at your ease in a second. Unlike the "Professor at the Breakfast Table" he loves to expatiate on two pet themes, but with erudition informed and softened by a quick understanding- Physical Culture and Painting, exercise for the body (I am sure he calls it the Temple of the High Presence) and exercise for the mind, 'high living' and high thinking.

I will put painting first. He is a painter himself and has the most extensive and valuable individual collection of pictures and other works of art it has been my lot to come across. You enter the palace and find pictures everywhere; old and new, his own and other people's and statues in marble greet you everywhere. The pictures are hung on the walls in pleasant confusion and a man addicted to the umbrella has no room to give it a rest. But it is all unpretentious. Sculptors and painters are at work in many a room on the ground floor under the Rajasaheb's personal direction.

The Museum

It is about the museum. I wanted to talk about. Perched on a hill-top, presided over by a four-century old temple of a goddess, you have the museum, the Aundh Ruler's favourite child. It is a wonderful house of art—Originals of Rajput, Moghul, Marathi painters, hundreds and hundreds of them, old Indian masters, reproductions of Ajanta frescoes, moderns and a few ancients among the Europeans, a Goya thrown in, Italian, French, Spanish, a goodly collection of Indian miniatures the Raja's own picturised incidents from the Mahabharat handicrafts from all countries, Chinese pottery, Indian archeological finds in stone—quite a fortune. You see streams of villagers, going in and out, staring at the collection, perhaps stupefied. But there is so much chaeological finds in stone—quite some day, sooner than later, the Aundh people will be educated into seeing more in the pictures than they do now and feel profoundly grateful to the man who adorned the State with a cultural oasis.

Surya Namaskars

Scarcely two minutes conversation, the Rajasaheb asks you if you were a devotee of 'Surya Namaskar.' I should think, you fall in his esteem if you said "no." His belief in that system of the culture of the body—I daresay, he calls it the worship of the body—is almost apostolic. He has published books on the system, carries on unceasing propaganda to make it widely known and practised and has made it obligatory in all the State schools. He, in his own person, is an unignorable commentary on the efficacy of this ancient system of Indian exercise. He is seventy-one years young (I cannot call him old at all), absolutely fit and alert and goes through a 108 of his namaskars at 3-30 A.M. and up the hill every morning with the Rani Saheba. His glass or two of milk at 7 and two hours of painting before the daily routine of administrative business. The whole household is astir, early, boys and girls—it is a large family—and all at their exercise. The guests are exempt and do not forego their breakfast if they do not go through the namaskars! But the atmosphere is exhilaratingly infectious.

I must say I have carried with me an impression that he takes greater pride in his being a painter and a namaskarite than being a ruler. And he is a good ruler, a better ruler than a painter.

Prince At Work

Appa Saheb (he loves to be called Appa) is a surprise. You catch him incessantly talking of "ideology" with honest fervour. Young about 27 I presume, an Oxford graduate, a barrister-at-law, bubbling with enthusiasm and well-integrated. He is a portent among the Princes. I have seen him at work among his peasant comrades. I can't say subjects. I am sure he would protest I have seen him presiding over an anti-illiteracy campaign meeting. I have heard him talk. He is the motive power of the new constitution and the Raja Saheb knows that Appa will take the constitution to the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CRACKS IN JAPANESE DISCIPLINE

The recent Tokio report of the dismissal and resignation of a number of Japanese University professors following an official 'purge' can only reveal the extent of Japanese public opinion against the military regime. We have to remember that the average Japanese citizen is brought up under a system of education which imposes the severest discipline of patriotic thought and unquestioning obedience to the orders issued by the authority in power. Apart from the heavy newspaper censorship and the strictest control maintained even over short-wave radio sets owned by members of the foreign embassies, it is very rarely that any break through this mental and intellectual regimentation is either permitted or tolerated. Lack of expression need not however blind us to the existence of widespread discontent amongst all classes of the Japanese public and when university professors, who are expected to be models and teachers of this Spartan discipline themselves rebel we could very well imagine the state of affairs produced by Japan's present day masters, the military jingoes.

ANXIETY IN JAPAN

Interpellations in the Japanese Diet and their answers confirm the view generally held that the Japanese are not feeling very happy with the results of their Chinese adventure. One member pertinently asked why the Japanese Government had failed to foresee that the incident would assume the present magnitude. Another suggested the calling of an International Conference to discuss a new order in East Asia. This suggestion was, of course, rejected by the Premier but it does reflect a sense of futility and exasperation among an increasing number of Japanese citizens and which, despite severest censorship and suppression, does manifest itself now and then. Indeed there is reason to believe that having penetrated to the farthest along the major lines of communications with the help of their formidable navy, the Japanese forces have been now effectively checked in their advance.

INTERFERENCE IN STATES

One is glad to note that Sir Michael O'Dwyer of Punjab notoriety, is sufficiently hale and hearty yet to indite letters to "The Times" on Indian topics. His latest effusion deals with what he calls "Congress Interference In States," and pleads that "surely in the circumstances, the States are now entitled to ask the Paramount Power to discharge its responsibility to safeguard them against an aggressive agitation from British India." It is evident from the recent happenings in Rajkot and elsewhere that it is the interference of the Paramount Power rather than that of the Congress which is leading to the present tension and unrest. Neither the Paramount Power nor the State rulers are in need of such gratuitous advice from Imperial propagandists like Sir M. O'Dwyer. Had the Government of India not gone counter to the declaration made in the British Parliament regarding the grant of responsible governments in States and meddled in the internal affairs of the States—as they certainly did in Rajkot—the present impasse would never have arisen. Even now it is not too late to retrace the steps and thus avoid the impending crisis.

JUSTICE TO HARIJANS

It is gratifying to note from the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay that their efforts to do social justice to Harijans are meeting with an encouraging measure of success. The rule regarding the admission of Harijans into places of public entertainment, though it was first met with a storm of protest, has proved generally effective, though it must be admitted it has not been enforced strictly enough. Again, the Temple Worship Act has been availed of in 33 temples, which are now open to Harijans on the same terms as to the caste Hindus. While, however, the progress achieved so far is encouraging, a good deal remains to be done yet to guarantee an equality of status to the Harijans. The task of opening temples to Harijans, for example, can be immensely expedited by passing an act to compel the trustees of a temple to throw it open to the Harijans, where there is sufficient public demand for it, rather than by the present purely permissive measure. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Bombay Government will not rest content upon their oars, but will pursue a bold and progressive policy of Harijan uplift.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Lots of animated thinkers are poor talkers.

* * *

Artlessness is at the head of the high-art class.

* * *

Only the compositor begins "setting 'em up" as soon as he gets a job.

* * *

A bachelor's idea of a clever woman is one who can induce him to propose.

* * *

All is fair in love and war—or, in other words, during courtship and after marriage.

* * *

A man is entitled to his share, but he has no right to try to separate another man from his.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Let us thank God for a Prime Minister who knows a strap when he sees one. Collective Security is now publicly exposed and may be expected to sink into disrepute. The truth is that it expressed that curse of modern political thinking—the organisation of groups against one another instead of for mutual aid. The Party System, trade unions and employers' federations, the League of Nations, all of them stood for disruption rather than for a concord of wills.

—Catholic Times.

* * * *

According to Mr. Chamberlain, when the Spanish conflict was over Italy would have nothing to ask from Spain.

But then would anything be left in Spain to ask for?

* * * *

The Premier referred to the assurance given by Signor Mussolini that Italy had no "territorial ambitions" as regards any portion of Spanish territory.

Thanks to Franco, they need not be ambitious any longer. They are achievements already.

* * * *

Says the 'Times of India'—

"We hold no brief for the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, who appears to change his mind even more often than he changes his advisers."

Et tu Brute!

* * * *

By the way, here is an intriguing poser.

How is it that Imperialists from thousands of miles away have a right to rule over India but people from British India may not cross over arbitrarily fixed borders to participate in the political movement in a state?

* * * *

In a letter to the London Times", Sir Michael O'Dwyer (of Jallianwala Bagh fame!) criticises the Congress for its policy of aggressive agitation defying the authority of the States."

What a pity the States have no more Dyers and O'Dwyers to protect them from the mischief of the Congress!

* * * *

Sir M. O'Dwyer gives the game away when he contrasts the loyalty of the States with the resolution of the Congress during the recent crisis declaring that India would not allow her manpower and resources to be exploited in the interest of British Imperialism. He concludes: "Surely in the circumstances, the States are now entitled to ask the Paramount Power to discharge its responsibility to safeguard them against an aggressive agitation from British India."

The Political Department of the Government of India needs no such reminders. They are already protecting the states against aggressive as well as non-aggressive agitation—in their mutual interests!

* * * *

Impending Apology!

".....all stood, knelt and *protested* at the bidding of the Imam, row after row." (Our italics).

—Evening News report of yesterday's Id prayers.

* * * *

Italy, Germany, Japan have all sent congratulatory messages to General Franco.

The telegram from Mr. Chamberlain is expected any day now.

* * * *

"War In Spain No Menace To Peace Now"

—Bori Bunder headline to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in Commons.

No? Not even to Mr. Chamberlain's peace of mind?

* * * *

Cattle Clubs For Bombay Presidency

—B. B. Headline.

Will they be as snobbishly exclusive as some of the existing local ones?

* * * *

Mrs. Crabb: 'And you have the nerve to ask £1 a bottle for this nerve tonic?'

Chemist: 'Yes, madam, that shows what it will do. I take it regularly!'

Countrywide Campaign Launched

"Refusing Colonies To Germany Would Be Short-Sighted Policy"

BERLIN, February 1.

A BIG COLONIAL CAMPAIGN WHICH IS EXPECTED TO SWEEP GERMANY HAS BEEN LAUNCHED BY THE "BOERSEN ZEITUNG," WHICH GIVES PROMINENCE TO AN ARTICLE DECLARING THAT HERR HITLER "HAS LED THE COLONIAL ISSUE BACK TO THE POINT FROM WHERE A REASONABLE AND PEACEFUL SOLUTION MAY BE REACHED."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "HAS ALLOWED ITSELF TO BE PUSHED INTO UTTERING A TEMPORARY NEGATIVE BY PAYING CONSIDERATION TO DOMESTIC CONDITIONS AND THE JEWS, BY IDEOLOGICAL ANNOYANCE, BY FALSE VIEWS ON PRESTIGE AND ERRONEOUS ARGUMENTS ABOUT COUNTRY'S SAFETY.

"THIS STIFFENING IN THE ATTITUDE OCCURRED PRECISELY AT A TIME WHEN GERMANY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE AGREED TO THE METHOD OF CONSULTATION."

A refusal of discussion will be "an abuse of Germany's peacefulness and will once more shake our faith in the good fruits of treaty alterations by consultation To refuse to a powerful Germany today what was refused to a weak post-war Germany will be short-sighted. It will also be an illusion to make Germany's colonial claims a subject of barter. On the contrary we could ask for indemnity we have lost

This shows that procrastination does not lower the price. Until the opposite has been proved, the Fuehrer seems to rely on the commonsense of statesmen and nations. Therefore he could say he believes is long peace".—Reuter.

BERLIN REACTION TO BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH

BERLIN, February 1.

Surprise is expressed here at Mr. Chamberlain's reference to conditions for Britain's readiness to discuss the final settlement. Political circles declare that if Mr. Chamberlain demands preliminary conditions for the promotion of negotiations that are not to be found in Herr Hitler's speech and asks for new contributions, then it is difficult to see how the talks are to progress.

It is felt in German Political Quarters that Germany's attitude has been clearly stated in Herr Hitler's speech and if Mr. Chamberlain has failed to find conditions he named in the Fuehrer's speech, then the only reply to the question whether Anglo-German negotiations were under way must be in the negative.

Other parts of Mr. Chamberlain's statement are welcomed here, for example, his description of Herr Hitler's speech as not that of a man who is preparing to throw Europe into another crisis. The "Lokal Anzieger" says that Mr. Chamberlain said about Herr Hitler's speech was a positive consent to the policy of confidential co-operation.—Reuter.

"DON'T MISINTERPRET HITLER'S SPEECH"

Nazi Journal's Warning To Nations

BERLIN, Feb. 1.

"Change of attitude in London," "Freed from Nightmare," "world extraordinarily impressed" and similar headlines appear in Berlin newspapers over dispatches about the reception of Herr Hitler's speech abroad.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says, "The right word at the right moment has been spoken as the German contribution to Europe's reorganisation and we must wait eagerly to see if and how the lines of Germany's foreign policy are accepted by other statesmen."

The "Lokal Anzeiter" warns the world against misinterpreting Herr Hitler's speech and says, "The great problems have in no way lost anything of their severity, urgency and force. They have been, however, brought forward in a way which has placed the opponents from the start in a bad position and this has been felt precisely by that power which had the presumption to consider the distribution of the world as its own business namely, England."—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE TALKS

BERLIN, Feb. 1.

It is learnt in well-informed circles that the conversations between the representatives of British and German Industry will open at Dusseldorf on February 28. The main matter to be discussed will be questions of price with special reference to machinery and coal.—Reuter.

ADMITTANCE OF JEW CHILDREN IN PALESTINE

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Mr. Vyvyan Adams at question time reopened the question of the Colonial Secretary's refusal to allow ten thousand German Jewish children to enter Palestine and suggested that the number of Jews later admitted in Palestine might be corespondingly reduced.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that he could not anticipate the result of the discussions at the forthcoming London talks, at which the whole question of future immigration will be one of the most important subjects. The Government would keep the possibility in mind of bringing the question of admission of these children into Palestine on humanitarian grounds as suggested in the supplementary.—Reuter.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 1.

Before leaving for London with others Jewish leaders for the Palestine talks the Chief Rabbi Herzog issued a statement to the Palestine Jewry urging prayers for the mission and counselling "no despair."—Reuter.

World Achievement.

100 Folk

There was a king of France, you remember, who said, "Impossible? Never say that word again."

There were also about 100 people round about Merseyside who said the same thing, in effect.

.....

That was about ten years ago, or perhaps a little more. It was the time when Lancashire and Cheshire were feeling the pinch, but it was also the time when professors, aldermen, unemployed men, married women, dockers, clerks, teachers and schoolboys set to work with a will to make one of the biggest and most wonderful aquariums in the world.

To build a really first-class aquarium one needs at least £20,000, and it would not be a hard task to spend twice that amount 'or more.' But Mr. Fred Jefferies and his gallant 100 set to work to build the biggest aquarium in the north of England with only £20 in hand, and by the time the undertaking was in thorough working order nothing like a thousand pounds had been spend.

We are not particularly interested in the details of the aquarium they built and stocked at Cliffe House, New Brighton, but in the achievement behind it—the daring and the optimism and the grit of these people who carried on so magnificently.

Mr. Jefferies, for instance, bought the side bars of old iron bedsteads at two shillings for 30 feet, and by cutting these up and riveting them together he made the iron stands for 60 tanks. An old bicycle wheel and a pair of bellows kept the first tanks fresh, and the members of the community fixed up all the electric wiring.

From all over the world people who knew about New Brighton's aquarium sent rare fish and bit by bit a venture of faith was amply justified.

Impossible, indeed!

Bose's Appeal To Bombay Municipal Voters

Vote Solidly For Congress Candidates At Ensuing Elections

Following the amendment of the Municipal Act, new elections are to be held shortly in the City of Bombay. In view of the increase in the number of seats in the new Municipal Corporation of Bombay and in view of the extended franchise, there is going to be a keen contest in every constituency. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided — and rightly too — to contest the coming municipal elections. Congress candidates will therefore appear before the electors in the name of the Congress and ask for their votes. I have no doubt whatsoever as to what answer they will get. The Congress has a constructive programme of municipal reform and that should be a sufficient justification for seeking the suffrage of the voters. Up till now, no other party has come forward in this country to contest municipal elections in an organised manner on the basis of a programme. There is no doubt that if Congressmen are returned to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in a majority, they will be able to give effect to the constructive programme of the Congress. There is, however, another important reason why Congress Candidates should be returned with a majority. Municipal elections have not merely a civic importance but a wider political significance as well. That is why political parties in Great Britain contest elections to local bodies. The success of the Congress candidates in Bombay at the municipal polls will undoubtedly add to the strength and prestige of the Congress organisation. For all these reasons, I appeal most earnestly to the municipal electors in Bombay City to vote solidly for the Congress candidates at the ensuing elections. Let them not forget that the victory of the Congress Candidates will mean the victory of the people and the victory of the forces of progress and freedom.

Subhas Chandra Bose
26.12.38

BUSINESS COMES TO STANDS TILL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1.

According to foreign reports Japanese-controlled Customs authorities at Chefoo are refusing to issue export permits, unless Bills of Exchange are passed through the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The regulation is stated to be aimed at maintaining the exchange value of Federal Reserve Bank notes.

Business in Chefoo has been brought to a standstill and two ships left for Shanghai to-day without cargo.—Reuter.

WHEN IL DUCE KEEPS MUM

ROME, Feb. 1.

Hailed by bursts of machine-guns and fire from the roof of the huge exhibition building in Vianationale, Sgr. Mussolini had a field day to-day with a March past of 25.000 Fascist Militia. The parade include tiny tots, boys, girls and orphans of Legionaries killed in Spain, as well as 2,000 Legionaries who had returned from Spain. They loudly cheered as they filed past with banners recording their battles in Spain. Sgr. Mussolini did not speak. There is no indication that he will make any speech to-day.—Reuter.

Loan For Chile 'Quake Victims

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Feb. 1.

The Government have introduced a bill in the Congress to raise funds for the victims of the earthquake, under which a loan of 2,000 million pesos will be raised for the reconstruction of devastated areas, while agricultural property and inheritance taxes will be increased.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, is resigning on account of age as from September 1.—Reuter.

Bombay Government's Forward Step

PREMIER KHER EXPLAINS EDUCATIONAL POLICY

New Advisory Machinery Set Up: More Villages To Have Schools

"THIS GOVERNMENT IS FULLY CONSCIOUS OF THE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND IF IT IS NOT ABLE TO MEET THEM TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE, IT IS DUE NOT TO THE LACK OF ANY DESIRE TO MEET THEM, BUT MAINLY TO FINANCIAL REASONS."

Thus declared the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, in explaining the policy and programme of the present Government with regard to Education at a meeting organised by Sir Dorabjee Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay, on Wednesday.

The Premier emphasized that more and more money has been spend for education since the present Government came into power. Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, M.L.A., presided.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S FORWARD STEP

After surveying the educational policy laid down by a Statute in 1813 and the subsequent developments, which took place from time to time in the policy and programme of Government with particular reference to the changes introduced by Bombay Government up to the time the Congress came into power, Mr. Kher explained how the present Government was trying to solve the problem of liquidating wastage involved in the past system.

With regard to dissemination of primary education and to give better primary education, Government decided last year that every village with a population of 1,000 and over should have a school. It was found that some 200 such villages were without schools and funds were provided in the current budget to open these 200 schools. The response from the School Boards had been good and nearly 200 schools had been opened in the current year.

"This year, therefore," Mr. Kher added, "Government propose to provide schools for villages with a population of 700 and over, for which funds will have to be allotted in the next year's budget."

SMALLER VILLAGES

In villages with very small population—and such villages were innumerable—it would be very costly to ask the local authorities to open schools. Government, therefore, invited private agencies to open schools in villages where there were no schools, Government giving a direct grant to the maximum amount of Rs. 200 per year. Rupees four lakhs were allotted in the current budget for the purpose.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to Government," Mr. Kher stated, "that the scheme has met with great success, and the Government will now make every effort for the expansion of primary education and a fairly large sum is allotted for this purpose in the forthcoming budget."

WARDHA SCHEME

The Wardha experiment which had received the blessings of educationists would be introduced as an experimental measure in the three linguistic divisions of the Province, and if the experiment succeeded, it would be introduced in all rural schools.

With regard to secondary education, Government had decided to convert some of the high schools into vocational high schools from the next academic year. A Board of Secondary Education would also be appointed, which would advise Government on all matters concerning secondary education.

Government having no power to alter or amend the University Act, Government could only establish Regional Universities, that is universities for each linguistic division of the Province.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The foreign medium through which higher education was imparted at the present time in the colleges had created a great gulf between those who received University education and the masses of people who had not received that education.

Government have revived the Deccan College as an institution for Post-Graduate Research, which will take up research in Marathi language. Government had also allotted funds for research in Kanniada and Gujarati, the other two languages of the Province.

LITERARY DRIVE

In order to impart education for adults a campaign for literacy among the adults had been launched by Committees for each Division, appointed by the Board of Adult Education. Government had also taken up a scheme of village libraries. The percentage of literates among the adults was considered to be about 15.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

After starting a training institute of Physical Education, Government had decided to open short term courses, which would be opened for training two batches of 200 secondary teachers, and it was hoped that the first batch would start training by April. Physical education would be made compulsory in all training institutions, so that every teacher trained would be trained in physical education also.

Special attention had been given by Government to education of the Muslims and Backward classes and for imparting education for the female population in this Province. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total of female population in this Province was about 4, while the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population was about 11.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

The Premier then explained the administrative machinery of Government with regard to education.

"Uptil now the Director of Public Instruction was the only official adviser to Government in all matters concerning education. Since last year, however, Government has created and intends to create a number of boards to advise Government on various subjects. The Provincial Board of Primary Education is created by Statute, to advise Government on Primary education. Government has already created a Board of Physical Education and another Board on Adult Education to advise Government on matters concerning physical education and adult education respectively. Government also intends to create a Board of Secondary Education to perform the same duty with regard to Secondary Education. And to co-ordinate the work of all these various Boards, there will be one Central Board with the Minister of Education as President, the Parliamentary Secretary as Vice-President, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and the Chairman of each Board as members and the D.P.I. as its Secretary. The creation of these various boards is with a view to get the most expert advice available as well as to associate the non-official element on this very important and vital task of educating a nation in the making."

Gibson Exonerated

(Continued from Page 1).

his instructions his Minister so informed Sardar Patel. Sardar Patel, however in his reply did not address himself to the merits and refused to acquiesce in the Thakore Saheb's proposals for the representation of the interests mentioned above and merely intimated that he would be content with nothing less than the names, which he had put forward irrespective of the considerations advanced by the Thakore Saheb.

RESIDENT EXONERATED.

The Thakore Saheb, in acting as he has, has acted of his own free will. The Resident has no knowledge of the correspondence, which had passed and was not a party to it. Mr. Gandhi's suggestion is that the Thakore Saheb should now be required to accept a different construction which Sardar Patel has placed on his letter. It would clearly be most improper to bring pressure on the Thakore Saheb to accept a construction, which he evidently did not intend and is not now prepared to accept.

4. Mr. Gandhi states that the Resident is reported to be resorting to "organised goondaism." Mr. Gandhi has not indicated the source of this report, which has no foundation whatever in fact.

5. In the case of Jaipur, the Jaipur Government will no doubt issue whatever statement they see fit in answer to Mr. Gandhi's observations.—A.P.

"Chronicle" For Oxford Union

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Jan. 25.

Among its 1,500 members the Oxford Union Society has about 30 Indians who form, with the exception of Americans, the largest single foreign group. In the Society's Reading Room one found periodicals from all over the world except India. Since last year the Weekly "Bombay Chronicle" was introduced and was subscribed for only during the term time.

At the end of the last term, however, Mr. Satish D. Kalelkar, the Editor of "Indian Student," and the only Indian, since Mr. D. F. Karaka's Presidentship, to be on the Executive Committee of the Union for three successive terms, moved that the Daily "Bombay Chronicle" be subscribed to by the Society "for the benent of Indian members who are starved of news from home."

On being called upon to give reasons for his choice when, 'there are hundreds of dialects and scores of newspapers in India,' Mr. Satish Kalelkar replied that the "Bombay Chronicle" was 'the best nationalist daily of Western India.' On being put to vote the proposal was carried unanimously.

PRESS REACTION TO PREMIER'S SPEECH

"There Will Be No More One-Sided Disarming", Says "Daily Mail"

LONDON Feb. 1.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech laying down conditions for Britain's readiness to enter into a full settlement is given prominence in the Press.

The "Daily Telegraph" referring to the Premier's request for evidence of willingness to enter into arrangements to limit armaments, says: "During the Rome visit, Sgr. Mussolini showed himself responsive to Mr. Chamberlain's approaches on this question and there were signs in Herr Hitler's speech that he too had not completely dismissed it from his mind, but if there are to be any hopes of success, there will have to be a more thorough preparation than was evidenced at the Universal Disarmament Conference of 1932, and a much more favourable atmosphere for discussions than exists at present. If and when the time comes, this country, as Mr. Chamberlain said, will be ready to make its contribution, but it will necessarily be a contribution based on the assurance of our invulnerability by sea and air. Meanwhile we cannot for a moment relax our efforts to overtake our deficiencies".

The "Daily Mail" describes Mr Chamberlain's statement of policy in this connection as of very far-reaching importance and says: "There will be no more one-sided disarming as far as Britain is concerned. It is for others to submit their contribution, but conciliation is difficult to achieve while a frenzied international arms race goes on unchecked. A half to the intense competition in war preparation by firm agreement among the powers could be the basis for a settlement of the outstanding problems. It is an essenala preliminary to appeassement."

CHAMBERLAIN TO MAKE MORE CONCESSIONS TO NAZIS?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Mr Chamberlain's request for evidence of willingness to limit armaments before Britain can enter into final settlement is interpreted in quarters here to mean that he still contemplates material concessions to Germany.

It is supposed that the Premier has in mind access to raw materials rather than the cession of colonies. As is well-known, cession of any territory which would make possible Fascist air or naval bases within striking distance of the western hemisphere would be a matter of concern to the United States Government, but whatever Mr. Chamberlain's long-range plans may be, it is not felt that any comment is called for here at present.

Well-informed circles believe that the situation remains as one in which British and French people will have to decide what should be their collective response to the demands made upon them by the Rome-Berlin axis.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ANXIETY ABOUT CHINA

Conciliatory Tone Of Discussion In Diet

TOKYO, Feb. 1.

Several questions in the Diet reflected anxiety about events in China. One member asked why the Japanese Government failed to foresee that the incident would assume the present magnitude.

Another suggested the calling of an International Conference to discuss a new order in East Asia, but this was rejected by the Premier.

The Foreign Minister Mr. Arita said that he believed that the New Central Government in China would be a Federal Government representing China to the outside world while the various parts of the country would be concerned with their own administration.

Mr. Arita declared that the Japanese Government would not demand indemnity or the losses sustained by the Japanese Government but would ask for indemnification for the losses by Japanese Nationals.—Reuter

PRIMATE SUPPORTS CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Reinforcing Mr. Chamberlain's appeal for national service the Archbishop of Canterbury writing in "Canterbury Diocesan Gazette "said it would be wholly wrong to regard it as implying that war was imminent "but in the present restless, even dangerous, state of Europe it is right to be ready both to meet any possible attack and to secure that the manifold services for the protection and support of the population, for which any possible attack would call, shall be at once available."

It is in a spirit not of excitement, still less panic, but of calm thoughtfull resolution that the call for national service should be answered.—Reuter.

France Pleased With Chamberlain's Speech

PARIS, Feb. 1.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was warmly received in France, especially the fact that he emphasised the collaboration between France and Britain.

The speech is regarded as a useful contribution to appeasement.—Reuter.

SEC. 144 PROMULGATED IN HISSAR

HISSAR, Jan. 31.

Orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. have been promulgated within the municipal limits of Hissar.

The Order will remain in force from 8 a.m. to-day to 6 p.m. February 4.—A. P.

Sec. 144 At Hapur

HAPUR, Jan. 31.

An Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated at Hapur as a precautionery measure, in connection with the "Id-ul-Zuha" festival, prohibiting the carrying of weapons and lathis.—A. P.

New York Stocks Go Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Stocks on Wall Street showed gains up to three points owing to Herr Hitler's speech proving milder than expected and Mr. Chamberlain's hopeful tone causing restrained optimism.—Reuter.

O'Dwyer Gets Nervous

Congress Agitation In States

LONDON Feb. 1.

"The Congress High Command in British India has now abandoned its pretence of non-interference in indian states and has openly committed itself to a policy of aggressive agitation defying the authority of the States', declares Sir Michael O'Dwyer in a letter to the "Times".

"Having obtained control of eight provinces in British India, the Congress has now set itself to extend that control to states which are regarded as obstacles to its domination of all India".

Sir Michael O'Dwyer quotes a report that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a meeting in London on October 22 described the states as enemies, and a speech by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Baroda State Praja Mandal Conference on October 28 advocating civil disobedience in certain contingencies.

He says now Mr. Gandhi is openly supporting Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in his decision to carry on his activities in Jaipur in defiance of state authority and adds that this aggressive interference by the Congress in the states has led and is bound to lead to serious disorders and bloodshed.

Sir M. O'Dwyer contrasts the loyalty of the states with the resolution of the Congress during the recent crisis declaring that India would not allow her man power and resources to be exploited in the interest of British imperialism.

He concludes, "surely in the circumstances, the states are now entitled to ask the Paramount Power to discharge its responsibility to safeguard them against an aggressive agitation from British India".—Reuter.

Chamberlain's Speech In German Press

BERLIN, Feb. 1.

An exceptional amount of space is given to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the morning newspapers. His favourable references to Germany are quoted at length but little attention is paid to his words about limitation of armaments, although the "Lokalanzeiger" declares "disarmament obviously is to give Great Britain the possibility of protecting their own civilian population."—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

"Times" On Mussolini's Suggestion

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Referring to Signor Mussolini's suggestion of a qualitative limitation of armaments the "Times" says, it is safe to say that the British Government will reject no means that offer any prospect of attaining that desirable end. There can indeed be no slackening of the great effort now being made to prepare the nation for any emergency. We made our practical experiment in disarmament by example and found that the example was not followed. We cannot now be reproached for falling back on the method of bargain and in order to bargain for limitation of armaments by others, we must have at least equivalent armaments of our own as counters. Herr Hitler in his Reichstag speech expressed himself in favour of the principle of disarmament. He may be assured that the claims he still wishes to urge upon Great Britain have in this context their best chance of sympathetic consideration.—Reuter.

SWISS JOIN ARMS RACE

We Will Defend Ourselves To Last Drop Of Our Blood, Says Military Chief

BERNE Feb 1.

Loud cheers punctuated the speech in the Chamber by M. Minger, Chief of the Military Department, declaring that the country was prepared to resist armed invasion, if necessary. The army had been considerably strengthened in the past few years. "If the country is attacked by a great Power, we will defend ourselves to the last drop of our blood. Better death than slavery."

M. Minger was speaking on a measure to extend army training to recruits.—Reuter.

ARREST OF 70 ARYA SAMAJISTS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 1.

Twenty-seven Satyagrahis from British India including Pandit Narayan Swami from Sholapur, who was appointed by the Arya Samaj Conference at Sholapur last December to lead the first batch of Arya Samaj Satyagrahis to Hyderabad, were taken into custody by the local police to-day.

It is stated Pandit Narayan Swami was accompanied by 70 volunteers but these were taken into custody in batches at wayside stations. In addition to this two batches consisting of twelve Arya Samajists, stated also to belong to Sholapur were arrested. The arrested persons include 15 from Wardha who intended to offer satyagraha on behalf of the Hindu Civil Liberties Union and eight others, who came to Hyderabad from Poona yesterday.—A.P.

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN HYDERABAD

Protest Against Treatment At Osmania Technical College

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 31.

Nizam's Government has released Mr. Mandumla Ramchender Rao, State Congress prisoner, undergoing long term imprisonment (hard labour) on parole last evening in view of his failing health. Mr. Rao who offered Satyagraha along with Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya was ailing for the last two months and inspite of advice of friends answered the call of the country. He is undergoing treatment for kidney trouble and other ailments.

It is gathered there are other politicals numbering about 10, who were not keeping good health.

About 70 students of the Osmania Technical College are on strike from last five days owing to alleged rude treatment meted out to them by Mr. Preston, Principal of the College. Efforts are being made to effect a compromise.

PARISHAD VOLUNTEERS INJURED

Approaching Crisis In Cutch State

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHUJ, January 31.

A threatening situation possibly leading to the immediate starting of Satyagraha has arisen by the action of the Rahpur revenue servants assaulting a Prabhat-pheri and injuring two principal Parishad workers.

Enquiries in Parishad circles reveal a strong attitude and preparations for sending batches of volunteers to Rahpur are afoot.

The Parishad President who is in Bombay has been informed and his instructions are awaited.

CUTCH BHAYATS REPENT

Insult To National Flag And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)
JAKHU, (Cutch), February 1.

Some Jadeja bhayats insulted the National Flag and injured its protector at Naliya on the Independence Day. Thereupon the Parishad deputed Mr. Krishnalal Nautamlal Mankad, Advocate, for investigation and necessary action.

He called a meeting of all Bhayats. They expressed sincere regret and undertook to see that no such incidents were repeated. The persons responsible for the insult to the Flag asked for pardon and compensated its protector.

They solemnly pledged not to be misled away in the future. The incident was thus happily closed.

"EVERYTHING SHORT OF WAR"

Roosevelt's Partiality For Democracies

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Sensational reports of a conference, which President Roosevelt had with members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday appear in the press.

The "New York Times" says that members of the Committee came away with the impression that the President would go to every possible length, short of war, to back Democracies of Europe in any conflict with Dictatorships and is reported to have asked the Committee men to regard France as the actual Frontier of America in the apparently inevitable "showdown" between Democracies and Dictatorships.

The "Herald Tribune" writing in the same vein also refers to the President's reported declaration about American-European frontier in the event of war adds that President Roosevelt said there was already a definite understanding for positive commitments between the United States and European Democracies and quotes President Roosevelt as having reported to have declared "responsible heads of European Democracies know my position."—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN GUJERAT EDUCATIONALIST DEAD

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1

Mr. Mohanlal Amin well-knon educationalist of Gujarat, Founder of Charotar Education Society and ex-Assistant Curator of Baroda State Library passed away today after a short illness. He was under treatment at V. S. Hospital where he was operated upon recently.

Complete Strike In Bedipura

RAJKOT, Jan. 31.

Under the signature of the 19th dictator, Nanubhai Dave, an appeal has been issued to-day at Bedipura.

The appeal draws attention to the Lathi charge on volunteers and requests all to observe a complete strike in protest.

OVER SEVENTY ARRESTS IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, Jan. 31.

More than seventy arrests were effected to-day in connection with the Satyagraha launched by the Aryasamajists.

Maha ma Narayanswamy, the Aryan Congress Dictator, who arrived here this morning unnoticed has also been taken into custody. A batch of fifty volunteers who accompanied the Mahatma is stated to have been arrested while entering State limits.

This batch seemed to be travelling to Hyderabad when they were interrogated at certain Railway Stations where they were arrested. About eleven were arrested at Sultan Bazar this evening of whom three are from the public.

A huge gathering witnessed the demonstration and the police managed to disperse crowds without resort to violence.

A SHORT STORY

Quinlan's Quickie

(BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

When Sam Firbush, talent scout for Herman Rubenstein Pictures, Inc., first saw Slim Jameson he knew he had found a type that could make money for any movie studio. Slim was tall and angular and good-natured and talked with a slow drawl. He lived in the islolated town of Bryant Falls, Idaho, worked in the local hardware store and composed songs in his spare time. One of his bits had caught on, had had a fair sale. So Sam Firbush, acting on a hunch, dropped up to Bryant Falls one day, took one look at Slim and made him an offer.

Now the most that Slim knew about motion pictures was what he had learned watching second-run features in Ed Bemis' combination Cinema House, dance hall and bowling alley. Usually golden haired Essie Burtton sat beside him. After the show they would visit Stanley's ice cream emporium, look happily into each others eyes over a couple of chocolate sundaes and talk of the day when Slim would save enough money to buy and stock a ranch up north in Sundown Valley.

Slim's mind was on the ranch when Sam Firbush made his offer. He talked the matter over with Essie and Essie agreed that it looked like a quick and easy way to acquire the necessary funds. Though she'd miss him terribly, he'd better go to Hollywood.

So Slim went to Hollywood with Sam Firbush. The wonders of the outside world amazed, but did not please him. He signed a contract that Sam prepared, and made a picture, acting and talking exactly as the director told him to, which wasn't hard because the more natural he appeared the better the director liked it.

It took two months to complete the picture and Slim was paid a total of dol. 1,000. It looked like big money to him, and it was big money, except for the fact that it cost big money to live in Hollywood—the way Herman Rubenstein thought he should live.

It didn't surprise the officials of Rubenstein pictures when reports indicated that Slim's picture was box office. They knew they had a natural, and they went about the business of capitalizing on it.

The first step was to prevent Slim from being apprised of his own success. This was easy. They showed him no fan mail and kept him so busy he scarcely had time to read the papers. They gave him enough praise to inflate his ego, but not enough to nourish anything as dangerous as a superiority complex. They paid him dol.150 weekly but they saw to it he spent nearly all of it. They weren't taking any chances of letting him acquire enough to purchase his ranch in Sundown Valley and so walk out on them.

Slim made another picture and it was more successful than the first. But nobody told him so. Gradually it occurred to him that the handsome salary he was receiving wasn't doing him much good. At this rate he'd never have enough saved to buy the ranch. Something he decided had to be done.

Now Slim was smart. He was much smarter than Sam or Herman gave him credit for. He had a way of keeping his eyes and ears open and his mouth shut. He learned things. He brooded over the things he learned. He thought of Essie and the letters she had written him. The letters glowed with praise for his pictures. Essie and he had made an agreement to be always honest with each other.

On April 10 Slim's contract expired, and on this day he made it a point to be absent from the studio so Sam Firbush couldn't make him resign. Instead, he dropped in at Quinlan's Quickie studio and introduced himself to Jake Quinlan.

"Suppose" he said, " we throw in together? We'll make a Quickie. I'll play the lead role, write a new song, sing it myself. We'll clean up, on account of the overhead will be one-tenth of what Rubenstein spends."

Jake Quinlan chewed his cigar. He was smart and shrewd and suspicious. It looked like a trick. Rubenstein would hit the ceiling if he knew what this kid was up to. Still, what a chance to clean up! And what if it did ruin Slim as a star' It was quick, easy money

"What's the deal?" he said.

I'll take 75 per cent. of the net," Slim said.

"Like hell you will!" Jake Quinlan exploded. "Listen " But Slim was on his way out. Jake went after him, argued with him, begged him. Slim was adamant. At length Jake yielded. After all. 25 per cent. of a Slim Jameson picture produced with typical Quinlan economy, would be equal to ten ordinary Quickies. Slim's name would sell it.

So Slim got a lawyer and drew up papers and the next week he made a Quickie It was all done on the quiet. Even Sam Firbush didn't suspect. Sam didn't suspect until the publicity was released. Then Sam and Herman went wild. But it didn't do any good. The job was done.

Jake Quinlan's Quickie of Slim Jameson made a fortune. In a month's time Slim had enough money to buy his ranch and half the pan-handle of Idaho if he wanted to. Jake Quinlan begged him to make another, and Sam and Herman begged him to sign with them. Slim only smiled. He never told them that he knew how they'd taken advantage of him. Why spoil a perfectly good friendship.

But he told Essie on the day they moved into their new ranch. "And, by gosh, Essie, if I hadn't figured you were honest in telling me my first pictures were swell, I never would have made that deal with Jake Quinlan."

Essie smiled and kissed him. Why, she thought, should she tell him that she had never seen one of his pictures because she was afraid it would hurt her too much to see him kissing another girl?

(COPYRIGHT)

130 BR. SHIPS ATTACKED BY FRANCO'S MEN

Greenwood's Attack On Chamberlain: Spain Debate Concluded

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Speaking on the Spain debate in Commons Sir Archibald Sinclair expressed the opinion that although there was no ground for defeatism there was a certain distrust in the Government's policy. While on the one side they were rearming, they were losing abroad the support of vital and powerful forces, on which only a few months ago, they could have relied, to help us resist aggression. The Rome-Berlin axis was now to be seen across the map of Europe—a geographical and strategical reality, dividing West Europe from East Europe. Britain must show that it was neither ashamed nor afraid to take a stand for freedom and international goodwill. They wanted to help Germans and Italians and all other peoples in establishing a world order which would be just, fair and righteous.

CREDIT SIDE OFFENCE

Sir Archibald Sinclair concluded: "Mr. Chamberlain put one item on the credit side of peace. He has convinced a large part of the German and Italian people of the goodwill and peaceful intention not only of himself but of all his supporters in Great Britain. Both in Germany and Italy there is a large number of people who see in Mr. Chamberlain and his umbrella symbols of decency, tolerance and quietness which contrast favourably with the noise and self-assertiveness of the governors of the totalitarian States.

OPPOSITION ATTACK

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, winding up for the Opposition, declared that a hundred and thirty British ships had been attacked by General Franco's forces and British protests were received with contempt. Intervention had been intensified, and British Government took the extraordinary position that supply of arms to the Spanish Government side might precipitate war, whilst the use of undisguised power of Germany and Italy on General Franco's side would procure peace. It was fantastic to suggest that the mass of arms possessed by General Franco had been captured. They had been provided by the two States with which the Prime Minister was in friendliest association. The danger of war lies only with two men, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

BUTLER'S REPLY

Mr. Butler replying for Government announced that the French Government had appealed to Britain to offer help on a generous scale to feed and shelter Spanish refugees, who had crossed the French Frontier. Britain replied that she proposed to offer further help as the need developed. Mr. Butler declared that the British Government was not responsible for the actions of other Governments. We strictly observed our own non-intervention undertakings.

Government motion for adjournment on which the debate took place was carried by 258 votes to 133.—Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, As the Old Saying Goes, an Inch Is As Good As a Mile — By BUD FISHER

NIX! ITS WRONG TO GAMBLE!
BUT, LISTEN, YOU PUT TWO DOLLARS ON SEA WHISKERS AND YOU'LL GET TWENTY TO ONE!
YOU MEAN I'LL GET $40 FOR MY TWO BUCKS?
SURE!
TWO DOLLARS ON SEA WHISKERS!
NOW THEY'RE COMING DOWN THE HOMESTRETCH, FOLKS, AND IT'S SEA WHISKERS BY A NECK!
PRESS BOX
MUTT! LOOK! SEA WHISKERS WON! I GOT FORTY BUCKS!
WELL, I'LL BE ----- SEE THAT! I TOLD YOU!
NOW LISTEN! HERE'S ANOTHER SURE THING IN THE LAST RACE! PUT THIRTY---
NIX! NOTHIN DOIN'! I'M NOT TAKIN' ANY MORE CHANCES.
?
THAT LAST TIP YOU GAVE ME ONLY WON BY A NECK!
12-26

World of Wireless

Listeners State Their Mind

Bombay Station Questionnaire And The Replies Analysed

A Questionnaire was issued to 17,000 listeners in the Bombay Presidency in May last. Up to the present some 7,000 replies have been received and it is felt that these may be taken as representative of the tastes of listeners as a whole in the Presidency. All India Radio is most grateful not only for the number of replies that have been sent but also for the care and trouble which has been taken by listeners in filling up the form. It is needless to add that the information thus obtained will be of the greatest assistance in drawing up programmes.

QUESTIONS.

The chief questions asked were as follows:—

1. Would you be sorry if the Bombay Station stopped its—
   (1) morning transmissions?
   (2) Midday transmissions?
   (3) European music programmes?
   (4) talks in English?
   (5) talks in Marathi?

2. What is the maximum time which should be allotted to any one artist—
   (a) at a stretch?
   (b) total for the day?

3. Of the languages which you speak which one would you describe as your mother toungue?

4. Do you generally listen to classical Indian music, light Indian music, or European music?

5. How many talks (15 minutes each) a day would you like, and in what language?

6. Between 6 and 11 P. M. (excluding talks news and village hour) three hours are allotted to music. How much you these three hours would you allot—
   (a) to Indian music?
   (b) to European Music?

7. If you listen to dramas, how many plays per week do you think we should broadcast?
   How long, should each play last?
   In what language should it be?

8. The Bombay Station can now be heard over the greater part of India. If this station were to broadcast in one language only, which of the follwing would you prefer that language to be:—
   Hindustani (Hindi or Urdu)?
   English?
   Marathi?
   Gujerathi?
   Canarese?

9. In what language would you like the Calcutta Delhi and Madras shortwave stations to bradcast to you?

REPLIES

The replies to the first question confirm the fact, which is common to all broadcasting, that there are enthusiastic listeners for any time of the day. About 4500 listeners were in favour of morning transmissions, whilst 1500 were against them. 4500 were in favour of midday transmissions and 1500 against them. It seems therefore that we cannot give up these transmissions though, for the sake of economy, we should very much like to do so. As regards European music, the replies were almost equally divided, 3000 listeners being in favour of it while 2,700 would abolish it. About 1300 listeners remained neutral and did not answer the question. For English talks there was a majority, 3,300 being in favour of them and 2,200 against. Again a certain number did not reply at all. The answers to the question whether Marathi talks should be discontinued were curious and surprising. A later question (No. 3) shows that among 7,000 listeners less than 1500 could describe Marathi as their mother tongue but in spite of this there were 1800 talks against this was the extraordinary figure of 3,700 listeners who voted against Marathi talks and wished them to be abolish. The conclusion in this case seems to be that the Bombay Station, when putting out a Marathi talk, is pleasing about one quarter of its listeners but actively irritating about one half.

Question No. 2 produced the harrying diversities of opinion which are familiar to all broadcasting organisations. The question of how long one particular artist should sing is a constant point of controversy. In this case 1,200 people voted for less than 15 minutes; 1500 for less than 30 minutes; 1200 for less than one hour and 1,100 for more than an hour. One conclusion which can be drawn from these results is that over 4,000 listeners were in favour of restricting artists to less than one hour; and of these 2,800 or nearly three-quarters would restrict to less than 30 minutes, while only, 1,100 wished for more than one hour. Opinions, therefore, seem to tend towards a period of about 30 to 45 minutes. As regards the total which should be allotted to any one artist on any one day only 850 were in favour of less than 30 minutes, while 3,500 were in favour of one hour or more. This would seem to show that there is no objection to more than one performance by the same artist on the same day.

LANGUAGES.

Question No. 3 was carefully phrased. The listener was asked which language he would describe as his mother tongue. The resulting replies were as follows:—

Gujerati	2496
Marathi	1480
Hindustani	1220
English	860
Canarese	70
Konkani	39

Compared with these figures there are some curious divergencies in the replies to later questions to which allusion will be made later.

The 4th question is of considerable importance to broadcasting. Although the question was put in the form "do you generally listen to classical Indian music, light Indian music or European music" many listeners replied that they listened to all three, or to two of these with the result that the replies in this case total nearly 11,000. Of these, 4,800 listen to light Indian music; 3900 to classical Indian music, and 2,100 to European music. This gives a proportion of 100 to 82 to 44, or in other words, two hours of light Indian music to 98 minutes of classical Indian music to 53 minutes of European music.

TALKS

Question No. 5 asked how many talks a day listeners would like and in what language. Here again there was, of course, a wide divergence of opinion. As regards the number of talks per day the majority of opinion was equally divided between one and two; 2,300 listeners voting for each, while only 700 voted for three. It has, however, to be remembered that these listeners were voting for talks in their own language and the numbers are not, therefore, a very reliable guide.

Coming to the question of language, a most important one in the Bombay Presidency, we may deal with the answers to this question and also with the answers to questions 8 and 9. As far as talks are concerned the voting was as follows:—

Hindustani	2567
English	2,532
Gujarati	1,742
Marathi	1,559
Canarese	52
Konkani	12

It will be observed that about 1,400 listeners voted for two languages. Even so, the result is a surprising one when taken in conjunction with the replies to the question as to what the listener's mother tongue. More than 5,000 listeners or nearly 60 per cent appear to want talks either in English or in Hindustani. The exact proportion of the demand for Hindustani, English, Gujerati, Marathi is 100 to 99 to 60 and if the Bombay Station were to work exactly on this basis there would be, out of 65 talks per month 20 in English, 20 in Hindustani, 13 in Gujerati and 12 in Marathi. This is not a very happy result, because the use of four languages must be a severe strain on the staff of any broadcasting station and must also detract from general programme values. If we pursue the question of language a little further in the replies to question 8 and 9 we find an even more surprising result. The question asked (No. 8) was which language they would like the Calcutta, Delhi and Madras Short-wave Stations to broadcast. The replies were as follows:—

DELHI.	
Hindustani	3,848
English	1,736
CALCUTTA	
Hindustani	3.549
English	1,754
Bengali	399
MADRAS	
Hindustani	3 525
English	1,781
Tamil	394
Telugu	219

In question No 6 listeners were asked how much of the three hours allotted to music in evening programmes they would give to Indian or European music. Some listeners refrained from answering this question but as regards Indian Music 4,674 were in favour of 2 hours or less whilst 969 would have taken the whole 3.

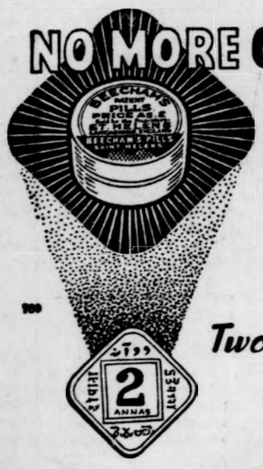
With regard to European music 4,198 voted for one and half hours or less as against 690 who would have taken two or three. The result seems to justify present programme policy.

Question No. 7 which related to dramas and asked how long plays should last and in what language they should be, elicited so many divergent opinions that it is difficult to draw conclusions from them. As regards the language of plays Marathi earned a place which it did not earn elsewhere the results being:—

Hindustani	2,952
Marathi	2,573
Gujerati	2 398
English	1,341

It will be noticed that here again some 2 000 listeners voted for two languages. The duration of plays was clearly a matter upon which listeners disagreed and many did not answer. 900 listeners were in favour of 15 minute plays; 1,200 in favour of 30 minute plays, 800 in favour of 45 minute plays, and 1,500 in favour of plays lasting one hour.

Broadcasting obviously cannot please everybody.



NO MORE CONSTIPATION

But health and Happiness instead

When you feel run down, without energy and irritable, the trouble is usually constipation, which poisons your system. Yet it is easy enough to cleanse your system and it will cost only two annas. Ask your dealer for BEECHAM'S PILLS — the best vegetable laxative in the world.

Two annas is all you need pay for speedy relief

You can get a box of eight pills for two annas. Buy a box to-day, and see how much better you will feel to-morrow.

Beecham's PILLS

Made in England.

YOUR DEALER STOCKS THEM

THE WORLD'S BEST VEGETABLE LAXATIVE.

AUNDH THE EXEMPLAR

(Continued from Page 6).

peasant's door Aundh had a huge cattle fair during my sojourn. Appa was the Sanitary Commissioner in charge. I have seen him dig earth with his hands to cover the visible evidences, in the Gandhian way, of a breach of sanitary regulations. He has talked to me of giving revenue remissions in the shape of asking the peasants to give their voluntary labour for new public works schemes. Some of our Ministers have a valuable tip there. He has set afoot a workable scheme for liquidating illiteracy in Aundh. He is at it now, hammer and tongs. Every literate man to give the light of day to two or more illiterate brethren, just the sort of method they have recently adopted in the United Provinces. I think he has made up his mind to seek election and serve his people.

Appa goes about in shorts and a shirt, sometimes with a chaddar covering him down to the knees, looking like one of his peasants, and with a Gandhi cap so high, that the cap is the only inartistic thing in the palace. He has hope, which is a great thing; he has zest, which is greater still.

A Peasant State

The whole country's eyes will be on Aundh in labour to bring forth a Peasant State. It will be a test case for Princely India and not without its lessons to the British part. "I have been assured by Appa Saheb that he will see that illiteracy is driven out from Aundh State inside of six months," says Mahatma Gandhi. On this remarkable promise rests the whole structure of the new constitution. Liliputian Aundh I have styled it. That is in Aundh's favour. The experiment can be tried out and the area is small. But the State is scattered through British India in nineteen different blocks of villages—an example of British political wisdom's idea of territorial homogeneity! But it is a minor obstacle. Perhaps the obstacle will resolve itself into a help-mate in so far as nineteen different areas will sneak the new message across the border into British India.

The constitution provides for an heirarchy of panchayats and Taluka Councils resolving themselves into the Legislative Assembly, which to quote the text "shall be the Supreme authority in the State. . . It will exercise supreme control over the revenues of the State." Note the word, "Supreme"—the Raja Saheb is the "First Servant." I have no desire to go into the constitution, save just to draw the attention to what I consider is a vital feature: the panchayat will "attend to all matters relating to the education, welfare and prosperity of the village, especially justice, water supply, sanitation, construction and maintenance of roads, etc., etc.,....."

Half of the revenue of the State, nearly four-and-a-half lakhs at present, will be given back to the people—the Panchayats—and the other half includes expenses of administration and a fixed civil for the Raja Saheb of Rs. 36,000 a year. The State will institute "universal free compulsory basic education." The Ministers will be peoples' elected nominees.

Aundh has broken new ground. The Raja Saheb and Appa are in dead earnest. Aundh will lead the way. It will cause a flutter of annoyance in other States but Aundh will walk to its newly appointed destiny of a pioneer.

POOR PEOPLE'S PARTY'S PROCESSION

A Poor People's Party procession went round the streets, lanes and by-lanes of the Fort area and held nearly dozen street corner meetings in support of Dr. U. B. Narayanrao the Poor People's Candidate in Ward No. 2 (Fort North) on Wednesday evening.

It culminated at a meeting held at Bazar Gate Clock Tower where Drs. Bhoir, Benjers and Narayanrao—the candidates addressed the voters on the ideals of the Party, which stood for the poor, the tenants and the destitute.

Starting from Gunbow Street the procession passed through Ragunath Dadaji Street, Maruti Lane, Police Court Lane, Gola Lane, King Lane, Dwarkadas Street, Bazargate Street and many other lanes.

The slogans of the party were raised all throughout the route.

(Continued from Col. 7).

correct. I should think that we have not yet seen a greater Radical or Leftist-in action-than the Mahatma. In the hour of their victory let not the Left underrate the dynamic force that still 'is' Gandhi and what he means. I am sure Mr. Bose is too intelligent to try to divide the Congress forces.—Yours, etc.

R. K. GANDHI.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Support To Mr. Horniman

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By the grace of God, and the devotion of Indian doctors, nurses etc., dear old Horniman has recovered from a serious illness. And it is painful to find that a few Congressmen forgot themselves completely, and did their best to break up the very first meeting, that he was addressing after his recovery. But B. G. H. is a veteran soldier, journalist and a fearless fighter for the public cause. And this tactics of some misled mischief-mongers is not going to affect him. Mr. Horniman has been a Hero of a hundred fights. Let us just glance at the list of his elders, associates and colleagues:—

(1) A hot favourite of Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, the uncrowned king of Bombay.

(2) First Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" in 1913.

(3) Friend and colleague of late lamented Lokmanya Tilak, and of Mrs. Annie Besant of revered memory.

(4) A comrade of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and of Mr. Jinnah in 1913-1918, when they were fighting the bureaucracy bitterly and working for Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(5) Though deported from India, he worked for India during his compulsory exile in England.

(6) During Non-Co-operation and C.D. movements, he supported the Congress whole-hog. But:

(7) When Congress betrayed signs of Fascism, he took up cudgels for Freedom and Democracy.

(8) I invite any one to show a similar record of 30 years' work in India from amongst those who pass off as patriots, politicians and publicists in our city. So friends,

(9) "Vote for Horniman" must be the slogan in Sion-Matunga Ward.—Yours etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Fatal Motor Car Accident

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the fatal motor car accident to Gopal Babu a peon of E. D. Sassoon Mills at 2-45 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant opposite Victoria Terminus Station, I shall feel greatly obliged if, in the interest of truth and safety first any person as eye-witness of the said accident will please communicate to me.—Yours, etc.

Y. B. SUVARNA

C/o Dr. R. B. Amin, 14 Hamam Street, Fort.

"Vidyamandir" Satyagraha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As ill-luck would have it, these are the days, in India, of unnecessary communal misunderstandings based on shadow rather than on substance, on mere words rather than on sense. Last week we had an unfortunate squabble in Baroda due to the interpretation of the word 'Gujarati' as applied to the people residing in the Baroda State. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel obviously meant by 'Gujaratis'—as was quite evident from the speech delivered by him at Baroda on 21st January—such persons as were domiciled in Gujarat, including, of course, the Baroda State, whatever their original ancestry might have been; and there were all sorts of slogans, throwing of stones and chappals, loss of one young life etc., etc., simply due to misconstruction of words. This week we hear of Muslim Satyagraha in Nagpur due to misunderstanding of the word 'Mandir' How miserable Mahatma Gandhiji must be feeling over such unnecessary and undesirable squabbles and imbroglios?

As to the first incident, the Diwan of Baroda, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariya, has very promptly taken the necessary measures and nipped the evil in the bud. As to the second incident, I beg to bring to the notice of all the Hindus and the Mahomedans, through the medium of your esteemed columns, and by the help of the immense influence at your command, that the sooner this squabble is put an end to the better for both the communities and for the unity of this country.

The word 'Mandir' is derived from the Sanskrit root 'Mand', to rejoice. (Vide Principal V. S. Apte's Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary). The well-known pioneer Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, explained the word 'Mandir' as follows:—'Mandyate atra iti mandiram', i. e. a place where one rejoices; it means a dwelling house, habitation, place abode or mansion. And 'Deva-Mandir' means an abode of God 'Vidya-Mandir' means an abode of learning. 'Mandira-Mandir' means an abode of wine, etc., etc. Obviously, therefore, the Mahomedans ought not to take objection to the use of the word 'Mandir' in the compound 'Vidya-Mandir' simply because the naked and single word 'Mandir' is nowa-days understood, in common parlance, to mean a temple of an idol. Sentiments often prevail over reason in the minds of the uneducated; and some uneducated Mahomedans create trouble over the use of the word 'Mandir', due to sentiment regarding idol-worship.

I would, in order to conquer the sentiment of the Mohamedan masses, humbly suggest that in the scheme prepared at Wardha, the word 'alaya' may be substituted for the word 'mandir' and it may be called the "Vidyalaya scheme", and not Vidya-Mandir scheme.

'Alaya' comes from the Sanskrit root 'li' with 'a', meaning 'to settle down', and it is explained in the above-mentioned dictionary as follows:—'aleeyate asmin iti alayam,' i. e. an obode, house, dwelling, receptacle, seat, place. And 'Himalaya' the highest mountain in the world) means an abode of snow; 'Pustakalaya' means an abode of books· 'Aushadhalaya' means an abode of medicine. All these words are very well-known and used by people of all communities without any objection.

Coming down nearer home and to more recent times, Prof. Manikrao of Baroda has chosen the word 'Asthisanghanalaya' for his institute of bone-setting. Why not, then, arrive at a happy compromise, honourable to both the parties and do away with the unnecessary difference, which might perhaps lead to undesirable eventualities some day, somewhere?

I humbly beseach Mahatma Gandhi to effect this easy compromise and bring about unity among the two great sister communities of the Indian Nation, over the fight over mere words. Bapuji is an apostle of communal peace and national advancement. Will he not, kindly, reconsider the word in the interests of the Indian Nation as a whole?

'ARBITER.'

Baroda.
31-1-39.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Indian Shipping

M. A. SALMIN endorses the appeal made by H. H. the Aga Khan to support Indian shipping.

Caste Conferences

C. J. PANDIT (Ahmedabad) writes: The plethora of caste and community conferences, which are held periodically and which are conservative in spirit and exclusive in nature, only tend to divert and dissipate the energies of the people, to the lasting injury of national activities in which they could be more profitably spent.

Baroda Disturbances

"DATTA" appeals to his Maharashtrian brethren in Baroda to do their best to restore the brotherly feelings which so long existed with the Gujaratis there.

Late Babubhai Thakore

HARIHAR TRIVEDI pays a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Babubhai Thakore, by whose death Gujarat in general and Ahmedabad in particular have suffered a grievous loss.

"Professional Tenants"

B. H. DAROOWALLA draws the attention of the Government and the Rent Inquiry Committee to the growing evil of professional tenants, who systematically defraud the landlords. The correspondent says that the law must be modified to stop this abuse.

Independence Day Rowdyism

A. M. deplores the scenes of rowdyism, which, were witnessed at the meeting which was held at Chowpatty on the Independence Day. Congressmen must show a better sense of discipline.

Music Before Mosques

V. L. PRADHAN suggests that the Police in Bombay should adopt the procedure followed by the Government of Bengal regarding the playing of music before mosques, which has also been lately adopted by the Assam Government.

"Situation In Hyderabad"

K. SHARMA (Bombay) points out that the letter under the above title, published in the "Chronicle" of the 31st January, was sent not from Hyderabad, as printed, but from Bombay.

The President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as the Congress President is very likely to be exploited in interested quarters for the purpose of creating a split in the Indian National Congress. Mr. Bose's statement, therefore, categorically denying a split is quite welcome and opportune and deserves to be amply stressed. The "Pioneer" has already come out with a story of the resignation of seven important members of the Working Committee. That shows which way the wind is blowing, and is more an instance of wishful thinking than an honest statement of facts.

And what for the split? Everyone knows that there are ideological differences between the Left and the Right wings of the Congress, but these are bound to remain in a vast representative institution such as the Indian National Congress. A united front is not only possible between the two wings; it is highly essential in the country's interests, which both are pledged to protect.

What is "Right" and what really is "Left" in a country not much removed from conditions of semi-serfdom? It has become fashionable nowadays to call Gandhism "right"; by the "Left" one understands mainly Socialists. The latter are considered to be more radical than the right wing influenced by Gandhism. But that is not quite

(Continued in Col. 4).

Have Healthy, well-groomed Hair . . . .

● Use a little Brylcreem every morning. See how neat it keeps the hair, what a healthy gloss it gives. From all chemists and leading dealers everywhere.

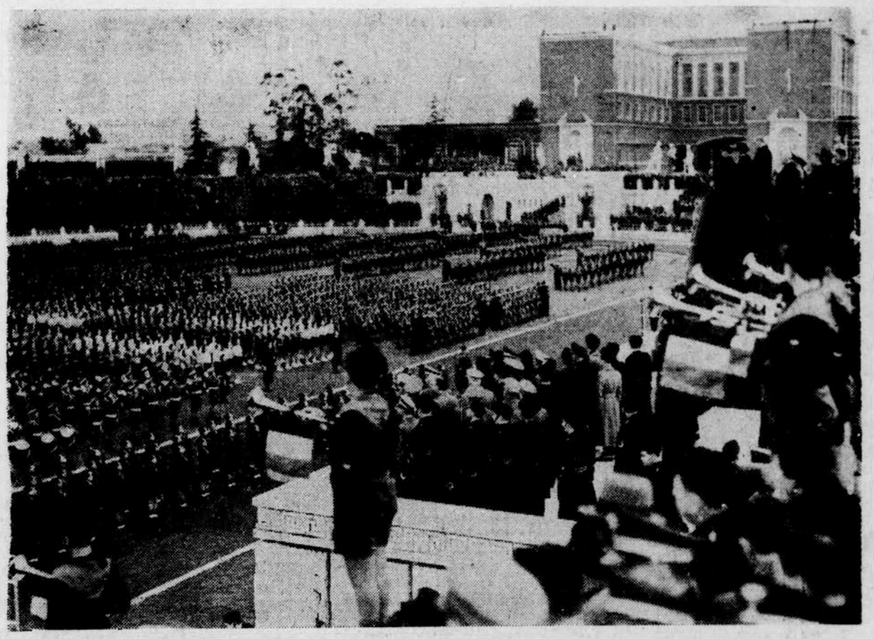
BRYLCREEM

THE PERFECT HAIR DRESSING

CXJ

Madame Sophia Wadia addressing a gathering of ladies, held under the auspices of the Women's Work Guild, on "The Change of Environment," at Lady Premchand's house on Tuesday evening. Lady Lumley was present on the occasion.

Mr. Eugene J. Schwabach, of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Coy., of New York, who is on a visit to India, is now in Bombay and addressed the businessmen of the city dealing in cotton on Saturday at the Sewri Cotton Exchange, at a party given by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.



The British Premier, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and Lord Halifax watching a demonstration by Fascist Youth in the Mussolini Forum in Rome, during Mr. Chamberlain's recent visit to the Italian Capital.

Remove Unjust Exemptions From Income-Tax

Shantidas Askuran Pleads For Giving Fair Chance To Investors And Entrepreneurs

The Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran in the course of his speech during the debate of the Income-Tax Bill in the Council of State said:—

Mr. President, I think the honourable members of this House will join with me in the complaint that we are not given a fair treatment in the consideration of important Bills of this nature. It is well-known that the constituents of the members of this House are going to be affected more fundamentally by the proposed changes in the income-tax system of this country, than the constituents of the members of the other House. It is a strange irony that those who are affected most by these changes should not have an effective voice in the shaping of these changes at the appropriate time. I use the phrase "appropriate time" deliberately, because it is well-known that the possibilities of substantial changes in the Bill at this stage are considerably reduced because of the constitutional arrangements that we have. It is an accepted practice in the British Parliament that in the case of all important Bills, when a reference is made to a Select Committee for detailed consideration of the clauses, invariably a Joint Select Committee consisting of members of both the Houses of Parliament is appointed. In this way the experience of the members of the Upper House, as well as their point of view is fully reflected in the formative stage of the legislation, which then goes through the other usual stages in both the Houses. We have been deprived of this important privilege by the procedure adopted in connection with this Bill, and are now presented with a Bill which is the result of a compromise arrived at between the Government on the one hand and the leaders of parties in the other House on the other hand

THE AMENDING BILL.

Questions of finance are usually difficult to understand by the lay public. The greater the simplicity regarding the financial arrangements of the Government the greater ease in understanding the same. Instead of helping the legislators as well as the income tax payers to understand the full implications of this Bill, we find that the form in which it has been introduced makes it impossible even for experts to grasp clearly the nature of the changes sought to be introduced. In view of the far-reaching changes involved, the correct procedure ought to have been to introduce an entirely new consolidated income Tax Bill instead of an Amending Bill, which causes complications and difficulties in following the changes properly.

After referring to some welcome changes in the Bill and the increased burden of taxation due to the amendment of the Bill, the speaker said:—

'TAX THE RICH' SLOGAN.

Sir, "Tax the rich," is an easy slogan to be adopted in democratic countries; but it can succeed in its aims only if the number of the rich is large enough for the purpose. The first aim of the Government should be to see that wealth increases in the country and also that the number of people having large incomes is also increased. This means that there should be an adequate impetus to produce more, and a proper guarantee that those who undertake the risk and enterprise of producing more will be allowed to enjoy the fruits thereof in peace. If this elementary principle is not observed, and the slogan of "Taxing the rich" is carried too far, we shall soon find that the insignificantly small number of rich persons in the country will be reduced still further. This will be so not because wealth will be more evenly distributed, but because the impetus to produce having been taken away, the total production will suffer.

BURDEN ON INVESTORS.

In order to make my point clear, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that the investors in business and industry who by their investment help the industrial growth of the country, are the very persons on whom this additional burden is likely to fall.

On the one hand the additional tax will take away a large slice from that margin of saving which they invest, and on the other it will discourage such persons from undertaking more enterprises, because of the knowledge that as increasing share of the fruits of their efforts, will be taken away by the Income Tax Department. Sir, no country in the world can afford to discourage productive activity. In India however our need to encourage productive activity is so great and so universally acknowledged, that one wonders as to why those very parties who can help in this national work are sought to be burdened by the new arrangements.

EFFORTS FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION.

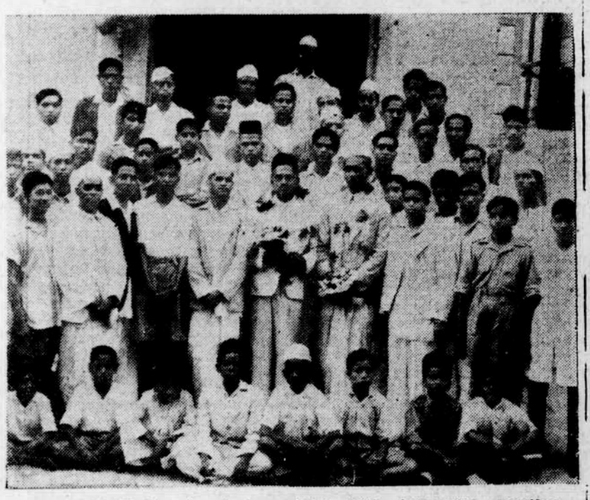
It would not be out of place to look into this question more closely. We hear the cry for industrialization all round. H. E. the Viceroy in opening the Industries Conference in Bombay the other day referred to the work done by the Government of India for our industrial progress, and the Conference itself passed resolutions to push forward the work. The Provincial Governments are all keen to do something tangible to develop industries. In some provinces certain schemes have been put into operation; in other industrial survey committees have been appointed. Besides, we have the appointment of the National Planning Committee by the Congress whose main task is to suggest schemes for industrial development. This is enough to show the general awakening in the country for industrial growth. This is the only ray of hope in the midst of poverty and misery in which the country has to live. I want to exphasise, Sir, the fact that this only ray of hope may never shine further, and we may be faced with bitter disappointment, if measure of this kind are adopted by which investment industries is discouraged at this very juncture.

RECENT ECONOMIC EVENTS.

I would not have emphasised this possibility if we were a flourishing nation, with a wide net work of large industry, and capable of shouldering burdens with comparative ease. On the contrary, recent history tells us that we have been passing through a severe crisis. We have only to recall to memory a few leading events that have dominated our economic life recently. India paid the War Contribution of 100 million pounds and had in addition other burdens during the war. This resulted in deficits and increased taxation. The purchasing power of the people did not increase in proportion, and we found ourselves helpless when the depression began. Our biggest industries, Cotton and Jute have been passing through critical times. Unemployment, strike and other troubles were never more severe than in recent years. To make matters worse, the rupee was raised to 1s. 6d. and fixed at that high rate. No other country in the world has committed the folly of keeping its currency at a rate higher than its pre-war rate. Most other countries have considerably devalued their currencies in recent years. In spite of the havoc that this policy has caused to agriculture, industry and trade in this country, we are told by the Government that they are determined to maintain the present ratio at all costs. Even the Dictators in Europe cannot excel in the way in which the Government of India has shown supreme indifference to public need and public opinion in this matter. Having invited low prices in this way, the plight of our people, particularly the agriculturists became pitiable, when the world depression added to the downward tendency of prices, and made it impossible for the farmer to make both ends meet.

CONCLUSION.

Concluding the speaker said: I would like to observe, Sir, that so long as adequate efforts at real retrenchment are not made, and so long as the existing unjust exemptions from Income Tax are not removed, it is not proper for the Government of India to increase the burdens on that small class of loyal citizens who form the backbone of the country for its economic advancement. Let the investors and entrepreneurs of this country, who have to work under several handicaps have a fair chance. Do not damp their spirits at the outset. Encourage them to go forward with their industrial schemes. Assure them that the fruits of their efforts will be substantially theirs. Unless this is done all talk of industrial progress in this country is moon-shine. I would appeal to the members of this House in the name of their constituents to see that such harmful features of the Bill that I have pointed out are removed when the detailed clauses are taken up for consideration. The poverty and misery in which this country is involved must be removed. I appeal to them not in the selfish interests of their constituents, but in the larger interests of the country. All must join hands in this great task. And in order that the agriculturist and the labourer can be given his due, let us all see that the investor who alone can make it possible to give them a chance is allowed opportunities to carry on his fruitful work, and is not hampered in the same by excessive burdens.



Mr. H. G. Mudgal (centre) presided at the inaugural meeting of the Karnatak Yuvak Sangh, Bombay, at the Forbes Gujerati Hall, on Sunday last.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC WORKERS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

A huge demonstration was staged in front of the house of Mr. Homan, Agent of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by about 1,000 workers, who marched in a procession with Mr. Deven Sen, leading the demonstrators.

The procession was taken out to seek an interview with Mr. J. C. Goddin, Director of the Electric Corporation who recently arrived here from London and who was at the time of the demonstration at the residence of Mr. Homan.

On receipt of the information two lorries with armed police arrived on the spot and made an attempt to disperse the gathering. An ugly situation was threatened as the demonstrators were adamant and refused to disperse until their grievances were placed before the Director at an interview. The tension was relieved by Mr. Homan, himself, who came out of the house and requested Mr. Sen, the leader of the Union of the demonstrators to send their grievances through an application.—United Press.

NEW DELHI:—Security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi from "Riyasat", vernacular weekly of Delhi for publication of certain pictures of Hyderabad Satyagraha. The Security has been demanded under the Indian Emergency (Press) Act of 1931.

FRENCH FORCES READY BEHIND MAGINOT LINES

Preparations To Meet Italian Aggression

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, Jan. 14.

Everyone in the town hoisted a French Flag to honour the new General who has specially come from France to take charge of the French forces in case hostilities break out between the French and Italians in this country. The first contingent of French colonial troops, Senegals, Algerians and Martiniques have also landed from two troopships. They also brought cavalry, horses, mules etc. Very soon other troops will also arrive in Djibouti. All those who

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col. 7).

were here have been ordered to the front and are standing in readiness behind the Maginot Lines.

The Italians, from their side, have also been rushing troops towards the Issa country. They have been misleading the world by showing their troops as "coolies." Their soldiers do both these duties, so they are bringing these "coolies," as they call them, to fight the French as they cannot trust them and send them to fight the Ethiopians who have been pressing them very hard.

ITALIANS DEFEATED.

In fact on the 6th and 7th January the Ethiopians boldly attacked Managasha and Halota which are only 4 and 6 miles from Addis-Ababa and inflicted a severe defeat on the Italian soldiers.

These Ethiopians have Radio sets and know exactly every thing that is happening in Europe. On instructions from here, the two Generals, Aluba Arragai from one side and General Garassot from the other side have brought very strong forces and have been attacking Fiche, Ambo, Addis-Salim and Dabre Burhan. They have also sent down two of their chiefs with very strong forces in the Dankali country. These chiefs have already received promise of help from some renowned Dankali tribes. The chiefs of Gairaru, El Jinni, Ali Ammado, and Baado tribes have sworn a solemn oath to assist the Ethiopians with all their man-power.

In case of hostilities the French will have the Dankali and Issa tribesmen all on their side, because these warlike tribes have not been treated well and Italians are hated everywhere. On the other side the Arabs will refuse to fight with the Italians, while in Djibouti and Yemen the French will be able to get strong man-power. So the French are determined to join issue with the Italians. It seems certain that Mr. Chamberlain will not succeed he adopts the same attitude as he did on the Czechoslovakian question.

FOR UNSTEADY NERVES

UNSTEADY nerves take a heavy toll of mental and physical energy. Do not let such weakness continue until it leads to serious breakdown. Start at once taking a wineglassful of Buckfast Tonic Wine at least twice a day. Its calming, soothing and restorative properties will feed the starved nerves, and confidence and vitality will soon return. Buy a bottle to-day.

Agents:— KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay.

take BUCKFAST TONIC WINE

HYDERABAD UNITY TALKS

Their Purpose And Scope

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

So much has been heard for the past three months about the "Unity Talks" which are proceeding at Hyderabad between the mandated spokesmen of the two important communities in the State and yet so little is definitely known about the purpose and scope of such talks, that the people of Hyderabad, and even those outside who are interested in Hyderabad affairs, are at a loss to appreciate their significance in relation to political affairs in the State. A review of the circumstances which led to these talks and the purpose for which they have been undertaken will therefore be read with interest.

It is generally known that for the past decade or so public opinion in Hyderabad has displayed a growing interest in the political and administrative affairs of the State and has shown a fast increasing desire to participate in such matters with the Government. The Nizam's Government in its turn acting on the gracious orders of the present progressive Ruler, has often indicated an intention of permitting in some measure such a participation and has time and again carried out investigations to devise some constitutional reform suited to the traditions and conditions of Hyderabad and in keeping with the moving times. For reasons which need not be dwelt upon here the Government had not been able to come to any decision in the matter and nationalistic public opinion became more insistent in its demands culminating unfortunately in a misguided and ill-timed Satyagraha for achieving political aspirations launched by the Hyderabad State Congress—an organisation predominantly Hindu in outlook and membership. An analysis of the merits and demerits of such direct action is also not within the purview of this article. Suffice to say that such demonstrations, right or wrong, are an indication of the growing political consciousness among the intelligentsia of the State.

SOME PREVIOUS ORGANISATIONS

Political ambitions had not taken a pronouncedly vocal and united form till about five years though the State Reforms Association and some other Hindu organisations had started some agitation. Now a body of Hindu and Muslim public men with advanced nationalistic leanings and yet with a profound Mulki spirit and expressed loyalty to the Asaf Jahi House, made an effort to bring into existence a political body, known as the Nizam's Subjects League, which would bring an united outlook to bear on Hyderabad's political problems and would provide the venue for formulating political demands in respect of internal affairs while offering an united front in respect of external problems such as "Federation", "Paramountcy" and so forth. The League came into existence under auspicious condition with a mature and thoughtful retired statesman at its helm and responsible publicmen within its personnel. For reasons too complicated to detail, this effort, unfortunately, proved infructuous and the Nizam's Subjects League died a natural death, or as some aver was strangled. Thereafter the futility of creating organised and united public political opinion under existing conditions became apparent, and Hindu public opinion which was in a more organised state thought it fit to agitate for demands only for its own community. In the absence of a permissible platform for ventilating its views, the agitation took the form of press propaganda and pamphleteering, which eventually created a fear in the Muslim community that its interests were in jeopardy. Counter-propaganda from the Muslim side only tended to create a communal tension which was not in keeping with the traditional harmony of the State, nor calculated to improve the political situation.

VAIDYA-BAHADUR YAR JUNG COMMITTEE

At this stage it was felt by a few persons of genuine nationalistic disposition that only a cessation of such mutual recriminations and a free discussion round the table of the respective demands and grievances of the two major communities would result in the creation of mutual confidence and trust, and in the evolution of a common political programme. For this purpose what was then known as the Vaidya-Bahadur Yar Jung Committee with accredited leaders of both communities in its personnel came into being. This Committee did considerable useful spadework in clearing the air of much suspicion and coming to a recognition of the disabilities and legitimate grievances of each community. The deliberations covering as they did a very wide field did not permit of conclusive agreement on several major issues, but it is held on all hands that a fair measure of agreement had been reached to permit of the formation of a common political platform after mutually agreed concessions to either side. Before the Committee had had completed its deliberations the Nizam's Government announced the formation, under commands of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, of what has come to be known as the Aiyangar Committee for Constitutional Reform and two of the leading figures of the Vaidya-Bahadur Yar Jung Committee were appointed members of the Aiyangar Committee. This led to the cessation of the Vaidya Bahadur Yar Jung Talks.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION

A few weeks after the appointment of the Aiyangar Committee, a Convention consisting of representatives of various communities and interests for the purpose of placing the public point of view in regard to the reforms before the Government was brought into being under the name of the Hyderabad People's Convention. It was a thoroughly representative body and did much useful work in devising a scheme of Constitutional Reform, portions of which must have received the serious consideration of Government. It is pertinent to remark that though at the conclusive stage of its deliberations the membership of the Convention was preponderantly Hindu, during the preparatory stages several prominent Muslim publicmen participated wholeheartedly in the deliberations and, as the Convention Report says, "worked on the several committees and sincerely co-operated with the Convention in all its work." In the last stages, however, says the report "the Muslims felt that in view of the fact that the question of reservation of seats for Muslims could not be satisfactorily settled they should sever their connections with the Convention." Informal talks to reach some agreement proving inconclusive, the Muslims thought that "as reservation was a fundamental issue which affected their viewpoint on other problems of franchise and delegation of power to the legislatures, they could no longer co-operate with the Convention." I have been given to understand that before the Muslims agreed to work on the Convention an understanding was reached that issues directly relating to the minority community would be settled by compromise and not be decided by votes. Such an understanding had an historical precedent in the famous Lucknow Pact of 1916. In course of discussions, however, for reasons not within my knowledge the compromise idea was abandoned and matters of difference were put to vote and as the Muslims were only seven in a Convention of twenty-one they felt their position was untenable. Thus another effort to affect Hindu-Muslim Unity in political thought and action again failed.

SOME EXTRACTS

Though a digression, a few extracts from the Convention's Report which was issued a year ago, bearing on Hyderabad's political and communal problems, is of interest because most of the signatories of the Report have been associated directly or indirectly with the recent Satyagraha. Referring to Hyderabad's problems the Report says:—

"While there are important social and economic problems that are common to India as a whole, and Hyderabad will have to make its own contribution to the efforts of finding a common solution for them; the peculiar nature of the British Indian problems 'does not present itself in this State.' The interests of the Ruler and the ruled are for ever inalienable and absolutely identical. The problem of the people of the State is not to wrest power from a foreign and unwilling bureaucracy, but to affect a happy re-adjustment of the constitutional machinery to suit the progressive nature and tendency of the times. 'We therefore, feel that the restaging of the scenes of political struggle in British India is wholly unnecessary and should never be contemplated by the Government of the people."

Then again, referring to the Communal Aspect the Report states:—

'Our State fortunately ruled by the Asaf Jahi Dynasty 'which has been remarkable for its tolerance and generosity has been completely free from this taint;' and is, even now, comparatively the best place in India from the point of view of communal amity and friendship. It has been and is still the deserving boast of the State and its people that they give lessons to people around them in British India in this matter. But it cannot be denied that the atmosphere in British India has had its repercussion in this State. 'The Government is alive to this fact and there is no doubt that they will take steps to meet the situation."

The fact that several of the signatories of this Report courted jail by Satyagraha on behalf of the Hyderabad State Congress provides a sad and strange commentary on the stability of public opinion in Hyderabad and indicates the 'volte face' political leadership is capable of in the State. The Government seem to have taken "steps to meet the situation "and thereby laid themselves open to the charges of repression and intolerance.

PRESENT UNITY TALKS

Undaunted by the failures recounted above, a small body of sincerely motivated public men, even after the breach of communal harmony and political tranquillity caused by the Arya fold Satyagrahas by the Arya Defence League, the Hindu Civil Liberties Union and the Hyderabad State Congress, have reopened negotiations for an amicable settlement of the grievances of the two major communities and for the arriving of a common platform for political demands which the Nizam's Government requires for the grant of constitutional reforms. In the present instance Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and Mr. Narsing Rao have each received the sanction of their respective communities and armed with these mandates are proceeding, gradually though it may be, with a discussion of all the points of conflict between the two communities. The Muslims fully realise to-day that the privileges and preferences which were theirs through custom and tradition will eventually be wrested from them and are prepared to surrender them with good grace provided they have an assurance that such a surrender will not later mean retaliation by the Hindus backed up by the force of numbers. The Muslims require an assurance that their political and economic entity will not be endangered and that at least for a well defined transitory period their interests will be safeguarded till the fast changing times bring their own change of outlook and readjustment in their political and economic life. It is not now a question whether the forces of nationalism will not prevail but whether in this forward march the majority community—the Hindus—will take their sister communities along with it or march rough shod to its goal. This is the problem in its large issue which the Unity Talks are designed to solve.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

Though no official recognition has been given to the Unity Talks, it is generally opined and the Associated Press after an interview with an important Government spokesman conveyed the impression that Government would welcome a mutual agreement between the communities and are prepared to give the fullest consideration to demands put forward by any united body of public opinion. This intention is borne out by the statement that Dr. Abdul Hameed, a member of A.I.C.C. who visited Hyderabad and interviewed high Government officials and leading public men made before his departure. "The Hyderabad Government," he said, "are prepared to accept any agreed formula put forward by the communities jointly." He added "all the people of Hyderabad are anxious to come to a peaceful settlement of their problem" and referring to the Unity Talks mentioned that "most of the thorny problems have been settled and only minor issues have to be tackled." Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and Mr. Narsingh both confirm the latter statement.

BROACH TALUQA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent).

BROACH: Feb. 1.

The first meeting of the Broach Taluka Congress Committee unanimously elected to-day the following office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President: Sjt. Chhotalal Purani

Vice-President: Sjt. Dhanjibhai Punjabhai.

Secretaries: Sjt. Bhanuprasad Shastri and Sjt. Nathushanker Upadhyaya.

The budget for the current year was presented and passed.

No Change In Congress Programme

Bengal Appeal To Mahatma For Co-operation

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1

"This is not a triumph of the Left within the Congress over the Right. Neither is this a change in the Congress programme of of work," says a statement issued by some members of the A.I.C.C. from Bengal on the results of the Congress presidential election. The signatories include Mr. Bankim Mookerjee, M.L.A., and Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar.

The statement adds: "Subhas Babu's re-election has only served to point out in clear terms that the nation wants the complete fulfilment of the existing programme of the Congress. It demands that the present drift towards constitutionalism and the hesitation in fulfilling the Congress pledges be immediately given up. It is a call to the vacillating sections of our national leadership to come back and take the lead in organising struggle against Federation."

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's statement, the signatories observe. "We have been pained and surprised to read Mahatma Gandhi's statement in this connection. Just at the very moment when the country needs the maximum amount of national unity for a struggle against Federation, when the necessities for the preparation for the anti-Federation struggle demands the most unflinching discipline and solidarity in the ranks of the soldiers of the Congress, he advises a section of the Congress, to non-co-operate and go out of the Congress, if necessary.

"In our opinion this will be the most harmful thing to do at this critical period. One cannot strengthen the Congress by going out of it. British Imperialism wants to sow discord in our national ranks with the apple of Federation. The strongest and the widest fighting unity of all Congressmen is the most fitting reply to this move of our rulers.

"We are sure that Gandhiji and the Members of the Working Committee, who have led us through so many struggles and trials, will realise this and continue to be in the forefront with us in our coming struggle against the common enemy, British Imperialism.

Muslims Stand By Bose

"We rejoice in his election and we are confident that under his inspiring leadership our masses will rally round the banner of the Congress in their millions," obesrve thirty Muslim Congressmen including several M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s.

They add: "Mr. Bose's election has finally closed the controversy regarding the acceptance of the Federation Scheme. The struggle for freedom there is no place for compromise with the reactionary forces like the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. It is the exploited and starved millions, who will make or mar the fortune of our country.

"May we appeal to all our co-workers in the cause of freedom to give our President the fullest measure of support to enable him to bring the masses within the Congress fold. We have faith in his untiring energy, dynamic force and power of organisation; and we believe that under his leadership the country will rapidly advance towards Complete Independence. We do hereby declare that we shall work under him as disciplined soldiers in freedom's battle."—A P.

Jubbulpore Citizens Pledge Support And Co-operation

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1

Speeches congratulating Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his election as President of the Tripuri Congress session and assuring him of the fullest support and co-operation were delivered at a public meeting held last night.

Seth Govinddas, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Tripuri Congress left last night for Delhi, to attend the Assembly session and is expected back here on February 5.

He stated that the Reception Committee had fixed February 15 as the last date for receiving applications from press representatives for admission cards but owing to pressure of accommodation passes would be issued in limited number. Photographers will have to pay Rs. 25 each for permits.—A. P.

Poona City Congratulates Bose

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA Feb. 1.

The Poona City Municipality at its general meeting held last evening passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his re-election to the presidential 'gadi' of the Congress and adjourned without transacting any further business to express its jubiliation therefor.

RAJKOT ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

President Arrested: Thakore Publishes Correspondence With Sardar

RAJKOT, Feb. 1.

Mr. Ananda, president of the Assembly has dissolved the House. Mr. Ananda in dissolving the legislature attributes the repression now going on as a reason for his action.

Several members of the Assembly have resigned their seats. Mr. Popatlal Malaviya, who resigned his seat on the Reforms Committee and Harishankar Pandya have been arrested as also some prominent lawyers.

Mr. Popatlal Ananda, president of the Representative Assembly has been arrested to-day.

THE THAKORE HAS ALSO PUBLISHED IN DETAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH SARDAR PATEL.

KHOJA MURDERED.

According to information received here from Dhoraji, a Khoja has been murdered in broad day light in the bazar there and the Gondal Durbar has despatched a police force of 300 strong to the place to handle the situation.—United Press.

SCOUTING AS TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page 6).

their need of play, and the ideals of the Scout Association are more or less the same for them all. This common human need and the common mode of expression furnish a basis on which boys of all kinds and conditions can meet. Surely, no better opportunities than those furnished by the play activities of the Scouts could be desired for allaying caste prejudices, mitigating class and caste differences, and laying the foundation of our common humanity.

Camping

Camping is an important part of the Scout programme. In the camp the boy is put into a natural laboratory and given enough opportunity to explore. He wanders in the open, makes trails and maps, learns and uses signals; studies natural life; learns about the habits and ways of birds and other animals; observes stars and collects ferns and flowers. He learns the different methods of life-saving and the principles of first aid; he is taught to build shelter, pitch a tent and cook a meal over a fire which he himself has made out of the best materials available. Further, out in the camp, the Scouts act in project situations and work out a variety of problems with all the initiative and ingenuity they possess. Thus, in the camp, the Scouts live a more complete and satisfying life.

Since the boy naturally withdraws, sooner or later, from the protecting care of the family and emerges as a self-directing individual, one should not imagine that he would make the transition mechanically from the individualism of his recently discovered self-hood to the intricate relationships of adult-hood with all the attitudes and skill for social living ready made. He needs guidance and training to enable him to orient him in the practices and purposes of community life. Hence the Scout Association carefully controls his group contacts in all its activities so as to enable him to develop the habits, standards and attitudes of greatest value to him and to society, and strives to draw out the finer qualities of the spirit.

"Do a good turn daily" has become a slogan which leads us to expect Boy Scouts to do a good turn everywhere and on all occasions. Such training in good citizenship is given not so much through an interpretation of the Scout oath and law as by actual activities and participation in group life which inspire and express allegiance to the oath and law. The chief aim of this organization is to turn out every Boy Scout into a better citizen and to make the spirit of service its central expression. Such an organization cannot but be of great value in training the youth in good citizenship. And we cannot afford to lag behind the progressive countries of the world in making the best use of the opportunity it affords for the training of India's future citizens in the art of group living.

Weak In Health: But Indomitable In Spirit

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement:—

"Much against my own personal inclination, I have to yield to Srimathi Kasturba Gandhi's insistence on going to Rajkot to join the present campaign. During the last campaign she had expressed her desire to go immediately after she heard the news of my daughter Maniben's arrest, but I succeeded in persuading her to wait. This time it is no longer possible for me to do so, though I know that she is in a weak state of health.

She is a resident of Rajkot and as the struggle has assumed a graver form with the determination of the State and Agency authorities to crush the people with every means of terrorism in their power, Kasturba cannot be persuaded to keep at home even for reasons of health. She was none too well, when she braved the rigours of jail life more than once during the last Civil Disobedience campaign in 1930. But her indomitable spirit could stand the ordeal.

She is older to-day and physically weaker, but her spirit is the same and I hope and pray that she will come out unscathed even out of the Rajkot furnace. She is being accompanied by my daughter Maniben and both will leave Bardoli on the evening of 2nd taking the night passenger train at Surat arriving at Ahmedabad on the morning of the third and reaching Rajkot in the afternoon."—A. P.

Surat Reception To Kasturba

SURAT, Feb. 1.

Mrs Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Manioen Patel will proceed from here to Rajkot to-morrow to participate in the civil disobedience movement there. They will arrive here from Bardoli to-morrow evening and will be accorded a reception here. They will entrain for Rajkot at 9-30 p.m.

Mrs. Bhakthilakshmi, wife of Darbar Gopaldas, who has already proceeded to Rajkot to participate in the 'Satyagraha' will receive Mrs. Kasturba and Miss Mani ben at Rajkot.

Babubhai Parekh Arrested

(Form our own Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 1.

(From our own Correspondent) Rajkot State Police are still untraceable. Babubhai Parekh was arrested in the Praja Parishad Office of Gheekanta Road.

JUVENILES TO BE WHIPPED

Thakore Saheb's New Order

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb. 1.

The Rajkot Vidyarthi Mandal and Yuwak Sangh have wired to Subhas Bose congratulating for his success. Parishad workers, like Jamnadas Shah and Chhaganlal Joshi were arrested yesterday by State Police. The Parishad Chief Secretary declared to-day that Dhebarbhai and others were not beaten in jail. At Halend village in Rajkot State, farmers and women were subjected to lathi charge.

Under Thakore Saheb's signature notification number 79 is issued which says: Whoever commits an offence under Notification Number 62 dated 26th January, 1939, and is found to be a minor shall in addition to punishment prescribed by said notification, be liable to whipping. Such Juvenile offence shall be liable to be summarily dealt with by any Police Officer not below the rank of Chief Constable or any constable authorised by the Commissioner of Police in that behalf.

Watch On A Free Kitchen

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Feb. 1.

At a building, near Poshad Shala, in the Civil Station, some men used to take their food in the Agency. C.I.D. considered this to be a Parishad kitchen and asked the comers to give their names before allowing entry in the house. Mr. Gibson has returned from Cutch and will start to-day for Sadra, Idar, Vijayanagar and Radhanpur.

At Dhoraji, a leading Khoja merchant Kasam Mitha Bhudhwani was murdered. Some people have been placed under arrest.

Lt- Gen. De Burgh Succeeds Sir Ivo

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Gen. E. De Burgh C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Indian Army as chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, India in succession to General Sir Ivo Vesey, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Srevice, who will vacate that appointment, on completion of tenure on the 30th June 1939.—A.P.

ATHLETIC PROWESS AND BOVRIL GO HAND IN HAND

Athletes all over the World have found that Bovril gives them speed of action coupled with quickness of brain. They have found also that for sustained muscular effort there is nothing so good as Bovril.

It has been conclusively proved by scientific investigation that Bovril has a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

AS A QUICK ENERGISER—DRINK

BOVRIL

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Investment Demand For Gilt-Edgeds

EXCHANGES STEADY

BOMBAY: FEB. 1.

NEW YORK COTTON

There was moderate activity in Cotton to-day due to Mill price-fixing and the dullness of Liverpool. Then the demand slackened considerably as general enquiry was restricted by prevailing uncertainties.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were quiet with favourable undertone. Home Industrials met with support.

Gilt-edgeds made further progress on investment demand.

EXCHANGES

The Cross Rate opened at 4.67.81 and appreciated to 4.67.96 on good support.

Franc ruled very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Feb. 1.

Previous closing	8.35
To-day's opening	8.37
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	8.39
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool Feb. 1.

Previous closing	4.73
To-day's opening	4.75
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.77
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 153-8
July August	Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 1.

The New York cotton showed moderate activity to-day on some mill price-fixing but the dullness of Liverpool checked the enterprise with the result that the demand slackened considerably.

The trading in March began at 8.37 i.e., two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on some trade buying but the general enquiry was restricted by prevailing uncertainties, with March later eased to 8.35 on scattered liquidation.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The local market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.36/8.36) 8.37/8.36
May (8.05/8.05) 8.05/8.05
July (7.82/7.81) 7.77/7.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

American March (4.78) 4.72
American May (4.75) 4.70
Egyptian March)6.83) 6.85
Egyptian May (6.80) 6.82

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 1.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£21 5/8 sellers) £21 5/8 value
Dunlop February (£26) £26
Lightning February (£24) £24

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/8 paid and values
Forward April June (8 paid and buyers) 7 15/16 paid and values.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/16 paid) £10 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£216 1/4 buyers £216 1/2 sellers. Firm) £216 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 11/16 buyers. £14 13/16 sellers) £14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/4) £48 1/4 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 1.

General Motors (dol 47 3/8) dol 46 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30) dol 29 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 59) dol 58 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 116 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 1.

Previous closing	4.67 7/8
To-day's opening	4.67 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 1.

Previous closing	4.67.81
To-day's opening	4.67.81
To-day's closing	4.67.87

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 1.

Previous closing	176.97
To-day's opening	176.96
To-day's closing	176.97

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 1.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.81 and then appreciated to 4.67.96 on good support, subsequent change being small.

Franc opened at 176.96 and continued very steady with not much variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.221) 13.222
New York on Bombay (34.96) 34.96
Berlin on Bombay (87) 87
London on Milan (89) 88-95
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-7 1/2
Silver (20d) 19 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 1.

Spot	(20d) 19 15/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 5/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 1.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May quoting at 56 5/8d. Prices improved on better overnight foreign cables but the trading subsequently turned quiet owing to the cautious attitude of buyers.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 1.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 7/8. Prices after the early steadiness eased slightly on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by lower outside cables, with the rate later falling to 0.68 3/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 56 3/4d.

WOOL SALES

Bombay, Feb. 1.

There was active demand for good selection consisting chiefly of Australian Merinos. Good clearance mainly due to Home-trade.

Greasy inferior to superior.
Lower 0-7 1/2
Higher 1-4

Scoured inferior to superior
Lower 0-9 1/2
Higher 1-0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, January 23, £88 3/4
Tuesday, January 24, £88 3/4
Wednesday, January 25, £88 1/4
Thursday, January 26, £88 1/4
Friday, January 27, £88 1/4
Monday, January 30, £88
Tuesday, January 31, £88

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 1, 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£96) £95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 3/4) £113 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£96 1/4) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£101 5/8) £102 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£69 7/8) £70 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 1/2) £97 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 1/4) £103 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/8) £107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 1/8) £97 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/2) £106 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 1.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with not much doing. Giltedged securities met with some support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £88 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (54-9) 56-0
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-3) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-1 1/2) 59-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (24-0) 24-6
Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 33-3
Ford Motors (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£38 1/4) £38 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (94-9) 96-3
Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 133-9
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-7 1/2) 21-0
Distillers (90-0) 90-0
Bredford Dyes (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-9) 25-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-0) 22-0
Inter Nickels (doh 54 3/8) dol 54-0
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-3
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 3/4) £13
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 54-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (65-9 1/2) 67-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (85) 85
Sub Nigel (£11 1/4) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 20-0
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (81-3) 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£34 7/8) £35 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£24 3/4) £25 1/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 1/2) £11 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
Southern Def (£11 1/8) £11 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£114) £114 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£70 1/2) £70 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Well Maintained

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

On the Stock Exchange, although trading was generally quieter, prices in most sections were well maintained, with Giltedged securities improving on a constant stream of small buying orders. Kaffirs recorded substantial gains. Industrial leaders were well bought, while other groups were mainly steady.

Wall Street opened irregular.

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the area under Wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for the year under report, i.e. for 1938-39 shown in this forecast, relate to the Wheat Crop sown in October-November 1938.

(Estimates up to 10th January 1939) Information incomplete. Area so far reported 1,814 thousand acres in British Districts and 433 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 2,247 thousand acres; 5.7 and 28.5 per cent respectively over-corresponding area last year and decennial average area same date. Increase in area general due to good rains latter half of September and first week of October except in North Gujarat and some Karnatak States where somewhat declined due to inadequate late rains. Crop well established except in parts of Gujarat and at places in East Karnatak where suffering for want of adequate soil moisture. Rat trouble from Poona district in Deccan and Bijapur district in Karnatak and smut attack from places of Broach and Panch Mahals district in Gujarat reported.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 5 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 2 0
Turner and Newall	3 13 9
Associated Electric Industries	1 16 0
Attock Oil	2 10 9
Barsi Light Railways	58 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord.	1 19 6
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 1 7½
Beira Railways	1 5 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 11 6
Marconi International Marine	1 4 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 22.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 12 0
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 4 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 16 9
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 6 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 6 9
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 2 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 8.45
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 11 10½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 10½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18 3
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 6
Trust of Insurance Share Units	XD1 0 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 5 4 p.c. p.a.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1938 to 26th Jan. 1939 (By rail and sea)	8,40,298	
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1938 to 26th Jan. 1939 (By road estimated)	169,114	1,009,412
Same time last year (By rail and sea)		789,841
Exports from 1st Sept. 1938 to 26th Jan 1939	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	18,105	12,520
Continent	93,831	93,066
China	35,090	25,926
Japan	406,469	117,401
Coast Ports	16,521	31,296
U. S. A.	1	—
Total	570,017	280,211
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1938 to 26th Jan. 1939		118,651
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1938 to 26th Jan. 1939		352,186
Same time last year		417,509
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 26th Jan. 1939		835,699
Same time last year		689,501

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Upcountry from 1st Sept. 1938 to 19th Jan. 1939	910,682
Same time last year	668,331
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1938 to 12th January 1939	469,175
Same time last year	354,219

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 1.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	75	45	—	0.7	—0.2
Akola	91	57	—	—	—1.4
Ahmedabad	87	61	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	86	57	—	—	—1.3
Allahabad	75	53	—	0.8	—0.6
Benares	76	55	—	0.8	—0.4
Bareilly	77	45	—	—	—1.6
Bombay	82	66	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	83	59	—	0.7	—3.0
Baroda	87	45	—	—	—
Belgaum	87	58	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	91	65	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	85	55	—	—	—0.3
Calcutta	86	61	—	0.1	—1.1
Cawnpore	79	52	—	0.7	—0.4
Calicut	89	73	—	1.5	—5.8
Colombo	86	68	—	15.3	—6.1
Cochin	85	74	—	6.7	—2.3
Delhi	76	45	—	—	—1.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	61	—	—	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	79	53	—	—	—0.3
Indore	82	49	—	—	—0.9
Jubbulpore	80	53	—	1.4	—0.3
Jaipur	77	49	—	—	—0.8
Karwar	85	66	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	79	61	—	0.2	—0.3
Khandwa	86	53	—	0.3	—0.8
Lucknow	77	51	—	0.6	—0.7
Lahore	72	41	—	0.3	—1.2
Multan	72	47	—	—	—0.7
Mysore	86	63	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	86	65	—	3.2	—18.2
Marmagoa	83	69	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	86	52	—	0.1	—0.9
Mangalore	87	72	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	89	62	—	0.1	—1.6
Patna	79	53	—	0.1	—0.8
Peshawar	69	38	—	1.5	—1.0
Poona	89	54	—	0.3	—0.9
Rangoon	93	64	—	10.1	+6.7
Ratnagiri	82	66	—	2.9	+1.8
Sholapur	92	63	—	—	—1.7
Surat	89	51	—	—	—0.3
Trichinopoly	89	67	—	4.5	—4.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents

Daily Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 1.

The weather has been dry except for a few showers in Assam, Dibrugarh reporting a quarter of an inch. The Western disturbance is causing cloud and rise of temperature along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast: until the evening of second:—A few light showers are likely in Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.8 degrees 0.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.4 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 61 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 178 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10). 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-2-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KAMATIPURA VOTERS WARNED

The Jt Secretaries of the Congress Municipal Election Committee have issued the following statement:—

A complaint has been made to this office alleging that in 1st Nagpada, 2nd Nagpada-Kamathipura (E-II) Constituency one of the non-Congress candidates is seeking support of the voters by telling them that he is as good as a Congress candidate and promising them that after he is elected he would join the Congress Party. This kind of propaganda is bound to misguide the voters.

We take this opportunity of warning the voters of this Constituency against any such propaganda made by any non-Congress candidate. Let it be understood that no promises has been made or can be made by anybody to any non-Congress candidate as regards the admission of such a candidate to the Congress Party.

The Congress has already put three candidates to contest the election from this Constituency. These are:—

2. " Ramchandra A. Gole.
3. " Ellappa Lingaya Bijja.

It is the duty of evedy voter loyal to the Congress to divide his votes equally between these three candidates only. We are confident that the voters in this Constituency will prove their loyalty to the Congress by successfully returning all the three Congress candidates.

Tripuri Congress Preparations

Nearing Completion In All Respects

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 29.

The construction of the Vishnu Dutt Nagar, the venue of the Tripuri Congress session is proceeding apace. The gates leading to the pandal and the exhibition have nearly been completed, while the main entrance to the Nagar—the Madhava Dwar, which is named after the late Pandit Madhava Rao Sapre, the father of Mahakoshal's awakening, is under construction, and will be an ideal of art and beauty, representing the medieval Kalchuri art.

The delegates' huts, the volunteers' camps, the kitchens and the family blocks are ready, awaiting occupation. Work on the exhibition building is still in full swing, and it is expected that every thing will be ready by the third week of the next month.

WATER SUPPLY

A pipe line is being laid in the Nagar to supply water. A big reservoir has been constructed on the bank of the river Nerbudda. This reservoir has a capacity of 90,000 gallons of water and is made of reinforced concrete, and water will be stored in it through pumps worked by electric engines. After the chlorination, the water will be supplied through a network of pipes to the whole of the Congress Nagar. An emergency tank of nearly 10,000 gallons capacity has also been constructed in the vicinity of the volunteers' camps to meet the demand, in case the water supply fails.

Close at the back of the volunteers' camps, there lies a vast expanse of peasants, and visitors' blocks, stretching over a space of about six furlongs square.

CATERING ARRANGEMENT

The catering arrangements have been made through hotel-keepers. Special attention has been paid to hygienic and sanitary conditions in the kitchens besides delegates' kitchens, arrangements have also been made to open special kitchens for the visitors and peasants as well, where they may get excellent food at moderate rates.

The Reception Committee has decided that the Cutcha Khana, comprising of dal, rice, chapati, chutney and vegetables dishes, will be available in the kitchens maintained by the Committee, while in the main market, the stall holders will be allowed to sell sweets, puris and vegetables at reasonable rates.

ELECTRIFICATION

The electrification of the Nagar has already started. Over three miles of wiring has been completed, and it is expected that Tripuri will be bathed for the first time in electric light by the third week of the next month. In the meantime, arrangements have been made to light the main road, leading to the Congress Nagar, with incandescent lamps.

PRESS ARRANGEMENT

The Press Sub-Committee has fixed February 15 as the last date for receiving applications, from press representatives for press tickets. Owing to the pressure of accommodation in the press gallery, a limited number of passes will be issued with the utmost discreation. No photographer passes will be issued as the Reception Committee has fixed Rs. 25 as the fee chargeable for granting licenses to the intending photographers visiting the Congress Nagar during the session.

Shrimiti Usha Devi Mitra, has been appointed as the Secretary of the Music Sub-Committee.

Mr. Verrier Elwin, formerly Father Elwin of the Christ Seva Sangh, who is working among the Gonds of the Central Provinces for their uplift, has arranged to send a batch of Gond dancers to perform the celebrated "Karma" dance of the Gonds during the Congress session.

The traffic problem has been tackled satisfactorily due to the co-operation of the Commissioner and the local police and the engineering authorities.

The volunteers will have authority over the control of traffic in Vishnu Dutt Nagar, while the police will co-operate in regulating the traffic on the road.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM MAHAKOSHAL

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 31.

The following eighteen delegates for the A. I. C. C. were elected from the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee:—

Seth Govind Das, Thakur Chedulal, Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla, Messrs. D. K. Mehta, Bhagwantrao Mandloi, Laxmanrao Uderkar, Martandrao Mazumdar, K. B. Lal Agnihotri, Niranjan Singh, Awadesh Pratap Singh, V. Y. Tamaskar, Gulabchand Gupta, S. D. Misra, Hariprasad Chaturvedi, Badrinath Dube, Vasudeo Rao Subedar and Amarsingh Saigal.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM U. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

Out of the 62 members elected for the A.I.C.C., the prominent members are:

The Premier, Hon. Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Acharya Narendra Deo, Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Acharya Kripalani, Mr Manavendranath Roy, Dr. Ashraf, Mr Chandra Bhan Gupta, Mr. Z. Ahmed, Pt. Balkrishna Sarma, Mr Mohanlal Saxena, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Rani Lakshmi Devi, Mrs. Parwati Devi Acharya Jugalkishore and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM KARNATAK

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 31.

In A.I.C.C. election from Socialists secured six seats out of 20, prominent among them being Mrs Kamaladevi Messrs. Shankar Kurtkoti and Rajaram Dube.

A.I.C.C. members from Karnataka, Messrs. T. S. Rajgopal Iyengar, Y. R. Kanihi, A. B. Latthe, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Tallure Rayanagowda, Srinivas Malya, Shankar Kurtakoti, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Dr. Kabbur, Messrs V. M. Giri, Vasappa Gogi, V. V. Patil, K. Changalaraya Reddi, Gudleppa Hallikeri, Jeevanarao Yakigi, Narayanrao Joshi, R. G. Dube, N. C. Timmaraddy, Nanjuppa Kotri and N. D. Shankar.

Bengal A. I. C. C. Election Surprise

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The election of the delegates from Bengal to the A. I. C. C. was completed to-day. Sixty-eight delegates were elected for which there were 159 contestants. The successful delegates include Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Profulla Ghose Mr. Ashrafuddin Chowdhary, Messrs. Satin Sen, Suresh Majumdar, Kiranshankar Roy, Makhan Sen, Satya Bakshi and others. Dr. B. C. Roy polled the highest number of votes.

Among those who failed to get elected were Messrs. Sarat Bose and J. C. Gupta.—United Press.

K. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

Controversy Set At Rest, Says President Hosmani

DHARWAR, Feb. 7.

The following is the Press statement issued by Mr. Siddappa Hosmani, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, immediately after the annual General Body meeting:—

"The proceedings of the General body Meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee held at Dharwar on Jan. 29 1939 are by now public property. It is regrettable that some members thought it fit not to take part in the elections of the office-bearers of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. A statement signed by Mr. M. P. Patil and others was submitted to the K. P. C. C. Dr. N. B. Kabbur replied to certain points in the statement and said that he would reduce to writing what he spoke. He requested the President Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande to keep that on record, to which the President agreed.

"However, the members who have signed the statement have promised to co-operate heartily in carrying out all Congress work in the Province. In view of this and with a view to future work, I appeal to the Press as well as to the statements made and the proceedings of the K. P. C. C. I earnestly desire that no controversy should be raised over this question".—A.P.

SUPPORT TO HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Collections At Alibag

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG: Feb. 1.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik and Mr. P.P. Joshi, of Mahad, addressed a meeting here in support of the Arya-Hindu Satyagraha against the Nizam's Government. They were able to collect Rs. 100 on the spot and some volunteers also have enlisted as Satyagrahis.

Messrs. Mandlik and Joshi addressed meetings at Revdanda and Nagaon also with similar results. Mr. Joshi is to lead the first batch of Kolaba Satyagrahis in Hyderabad. Moneys have been already collected from other talukas of this District for this purpose.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC CONCERNS

Progressive Deterioration Of Share Values Explained

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons make the following interesting observations in their weekly review, which will be found of interest to both the investors and the Government.

There is a progressive decline in the share prices of leading power electric supply companies and an attempt is made to throw light on the present situation and the future outlook.

Almost every investor is familiar how values of shares of Electric Supply Companies have been progressively deteriorating ever since the Hon. the Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, in introducing the first budget of the Congress Government adumbrated the proposal that the Government might possibly assume control of the Public Utility Services in the Province. The process has come to be described as "Nationalisation of the Utility Services," by restricting the maximum distributable dividends to the shareholders who furnish the capital and by utilising any surpluses left "for the benefit of the community at large" at the expense of the investors who supplied the capital to develop the industry and in more than 90 per cent. of the cases they are Indians.

Unfortunately, the Finance Minister took for purposes of illustration, that part of the Utility Service which affects the whole community namely, Electric Supply, and this was not merely followed by the appointment of a Government Committee to enquire into the position and working of the various Electric Supply Companies under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, but by also issuing a communique embodying definite proposals stipulating conditions for the grant of new licences for electric supply undertakings. Before dealing with the communique and its full implications, however, it is relevent and useful to examine the effect that the proposal itself had on the investing public in general.

DRASTIC FALL

As has been said already the immediate effect was a drastic fall in share values and the extent of the fall may be seen from the following comparative table:—

Name of Co.	Face value of shares.	Quotation before the announcement on 9-1-1937	Quotation today.
Andhra Valley	1000	1742-8	1385
Tata Hydro	100	192-13	150½
Tata Power	1000	1672-8	1265
Ahmedabd. Elec.	100	173-12	138¾
Bom. Suburban	100	177-8	145¾
Broach Elec.	10	14-0	9¾
Karachi Elec.	100	270-0	190
Surat	100	210-0	180
Poona	100	270-0	170
Bombay Tram.	50	153-7	121

The total value of the investment in these ordinary shares alone on 9-1-1937 amounted approximately to Rs. 24.23 crores which has since been depreciated to 18.78 crores, which means a depreciation in value of 5.45 crores. It should be remembered that the investors in this class of securities are mostly widows, orphans, pensioners, and other small investors, who went in for these just because they expected stability of capital and steadiness of income—on the other hand as a result of colossal depreciation in the capital value of their holdings, after such severe fall in values investors are tardy to come forward and pick them up. Moreover, the findings of the Government Committee are not yet known, and secondly according to a recent Press report, it is expected that the Government might elect to levy a duty on licencees selling energy instead of on the consumer. Perhaps, the consumer might also be taxed a little further, and in either case, the investor feels that the growth in the consumption of energy will be so retarded as to adversely affect the earning capacity of the companies. Apart from such fears, the conditions stipulating the grant of new licences are also not such as to infuse confidence in the public to furnish capital as will be seen presently.

It will be remembered that the first utterance of the authorities in this connection envisaged the possibility of adjusting the yield returns from public Utility shares, so as to put them on a basis of 4 per cent. It was perhaps realised on reflection later on that it would be practically impossible to attract any fresh capital for a public utility concern on a mere 4 per cent. return basis, and the latest Government recommendations as is clear from the Press Communique referred to above, are to restrict the terms of licences for new undertakings, and to put them on a basis of a 6 per cent. return to the investor. It is not clear, however, whether the 6 per cent. is meant to be free of income-tax or not, and if it is taxable, on the basis of existing rates of income-tax the 6 per cent. will have to be lowered to about 5 per cent. nett.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS

We are afraid, however, that even on the basis of a 6 per cent. return, no fresh capital will be coming out to finance the future electric supply undertakings, especially because as we have seen even without any restrictive measures in force, most of the companies floated within the last 10 years have not been able to declare their first dividend to their Ordinary shareholders for four or five years. In point of fact before venturing out his funds to finance an electric supply undertaking the investor has naturally to take into consideration certain facts, viz:—

(1) The first year after the raising of capital will practically be taken up in completing the buildings plant and machinery, the erection of poles, wires and towers, and in fact, a large part of the second year will also be taken up by the preparation of these preliminary equipment and election.

(2) On an average the third year after the capital has been raised for a Company will be the one when it will be able to work and earn a revenue.

(3) By the end of the fourth year most of the preliminary expenses and other incidental items will have to be cleared out of revenues, and if the Company has Preference shares also, any small surplus revenue will be utilised towards liquidation of the part of such Preference Dividend which by then would have accumulated for four years. In this connection it is interesting to note that in Madras and Bombay most electric supply companies have ordinary as well as Preference Capital and the Preference shares in practically every instance carry a rate of dividend ranging from 6 to 7 per cent.

(4) Naturally, therefore, it will be the end of the fifth year after the formation of a company before the arrears of Preference dividend are wiped off and it is in a position to declare a small dividend to the Ordinary shareholders.

NORMAL RETURN

Thus the investor furnishing Ordinary share capital to a company of this description has to wait for five years to get even a nominal return on his investment, and it is but natural that until this stage is reached the shares quote at a discount in the market. That even under the best of circumstances, this is the case, is illustrated by the following table showing the date of registration, the date of commencement of power supply, the date when the ordinary shareholders first received a dividend and the rate of those first dividends in the case of three companies in the Tata Hydro Electric Group:—

Date of Registration.	Commenced supply of power on:	Period for which first 1st Ordy. dividend paid.	Rate of. divd.
TATA HYDRO:			
7-11-1910	8-12-1915	30-6-1916	5%
ANDHRA VALLEY:			
31- 8-1916	9-10-1921	30-6-1927	4%
TATA POWER:			
18- 9-1919	1- 4-1327	30-6-1933	1%

It will be seen that Tata Hydro took five years from the date of formation to supply power, so also Andhra Valleys, while Tata Powers took as much as 8 years to be in a position to supply power. And it will also be noticed that with the exception of Hydro, the other two companies took 5 and 6 years respectively before being able to declare a dividend to their ordinary shareholders. Thus the investor in the Ordinary shares of any of these companies had to wait the number of years as shown below before getting a first return (a nominal percentage) on his capital:—

Tata Hydro ..... 6 Years.
Andhra Valley .... 11 Years.
Tata Power ..... 14 Years.

It is a matter of common knowledge that before the ordinary shares of these companies came to a dividend earning basis, Tata Powers were quoting at 350, which means a discount of 66 per cent.; Andhra Valleys at 500 on a discount of 50 per cent. and Hydro at 70, or at a discount of 30 per cent.

And it is only during the past five years that the companies have been able to maintain a reasonrate of dividend, by no means compensating for the past; it is unfortunate that at this stage comes the proposal of restricting the maximum permissible dividend. When viewed from this standpoint, any one could appreciate why the investor in these shares became nervy and began to unload his holdings frantically and this explains why the share values have gone down so seriously between January 1937 and January 1939, while the money conditions and the economic conditions in the country have been virtually the both the periods.

From these figures and facts, it will also be realised that though the periods have been large in the case of these big supply Companies. It is quite reasonable that smaller Companies, even if they are distributing Companies only, will take at least 5 years as assumed by us before being able to give any return on the Ordinary shareholders' capital. Assuming for the sake of argument that in the interval between the formation of a Company and the date of its first declaring a dividend to the shareholders (Ordinary) the share values depreciate at an average of 5 per cent a year (which is very conservative), the investor will find that by the time his shares are put on a dividend earning basis, a hundred rupees share has cost him really Rs. 125, and what is more without any guarantee that the Companies' assets will be sufficient to pay him back his capital intact.

SMALLER COMPANIE

This fact will become patent when it is considered that over the past five years, many smaller Companies were not in a position to provide any amounts for depreciation. This means that the shareholders in these instances could never expect to get back rupee for rupee of their capital, and a careful consideration of all these facts will convince one that a maximum return of 6 per cent whether taxable or tax-free, so long as it is noncumulative, is a very poor compensation for the investor to justify his putting out his funds to finance an electrical undertaking.

Then again, in some instances as happened in the case the Tata Hydro Electric group of shares, some heavy items of bad debts had to be made good. For instance, the Kundley Power Company had cost this group an amount of about Rs. 185 lacs which had practically to be written off their earnings and in the case of almost every Company the emergence of such unforseen contingencies shall have to be anticipated and provided for.

We therefore do not see that any useful purpose will be served by restricting the distributable rate of dividend in such a manner as is envisaged in the Government of Bombay's notification. In our opinion the real remedy for the situation, apart from one of taxing the Joint Stock enterprises as has been discussed till now or the one of taxing the public as an alternative by direct taxation, will be to design and enforce one uniform rate at which electric energy is to be supplied. This rate should be based on the total units sold, fixed on a sliding scale. And it must also be enjoined in the Law that in the supply of energy on such a basis to the public whatever economy a joint Stock Company could effect, the benefits accruing therefrom should be the property of the Company themselves. There should also be a provision so designed as to ensure a cent per cent return of capital to Ordinary shareholders. This might either be in the form of a Government guarantee for a hundred per cent return of capital just as in the case of several Railways, when the undertaking is taken over by the Government and by making the Company set aside adequate reserves and depreciation funds year by year in order to ensure such payments to investors.

MORE COMPETITION

This would naturally mean competition amongst the Supply Companies themselves to effect as much economy as possible, by voluntarily reducing the rates, thus saving the consumer from being called upon to pay unreasonably high rates, and enabling the investor to earn his legitimate share of the profits.

The Finance Minister is after all a public servant and in the Custodian of the Finance of the Province. It is true that constituted as he is whenever he meets with any pressure for funds there is no alternative left for him but to load the Indian Commercial Communities, and Indian enterprises. He cannot lay his hands on the Railways, the Military, the Customs, Income Tax or such other sources with either proposals of economy or taxation and therefore, the Industrial and Commercial communities of the country happen to be his only largest of attack. Even so, while recognising all these facts, it should not be forgotten that the Indian Commercial Community has its limits of taxable capacity.

Moreover, as has been observed in an earlier paragraph most of the capital for building up the huge Hydro-Electric undertakings and the other public utility companies, was drawn from widows and orphans, pensioners and charitable Trusts etc. simply because they had implicit confidence that this form of investment was one of the safest. It will obviously be extremely unfair, to adopt measures, to destroy such a confidence, dissipate the capital, and virtually dislocate the capital market.

We hope, the Shareholders' Association will make strong effort to protect the interests of the shareholders. They should create the necessary atmosphere to bring home to the Government the obvious inequities of the proposed step. And lastly, we would appeal to the Government themselves, the Hon'ble The Finance Minister, to make his intentions definitely known so that the investors will know where they stand, and their confidence restored.

UTILITY

Long Liquidation By Weak Holders In Sugar

Bombay, Jan 31

Java Sugar: At the opening of the week, local market for Java sugar was fairly steady with prices unchanged but market took an unfavourable turn on 26th instant on report from Java that 'Nivas' had made a reduction of half a guiler in their limit i.e. to 6.15 Glds guilder in their limit i.e. to 6.15 Glds per 100 Kilos FC. This unexpected and heavy fall in 'Nivas' limit naturally lead to heavy long liquidation by weak holders and prices went down immediately by 3 to 4 annas and on the whole declined by about 4 to 6 annas per cwt as compared with the beginning of the week. As it always happens in weak market, buyers withdraw and prefer to await fresh developments. At the decline which was about 3 to 4 annas per cwt. below new Java limit there were fresh enquiries from Out Ports which absorbed liquidation by dealers and outsiders. At the close tone was steady. During the week, no business was placed in the market owing to disparity with Java exporters limit. There were some enquiries for sales of the Continental and other sugars but business was rather impossible owing to local prices of Java sugar being lower and there being no buying interest.

INDIAN SUGARS

Market for Indian sugars was slightly easy owing to sudden fall in Java sugar and consequently holders of Indian sugar being sellers actually sold a good portion of their holdings in Cawnpore market. Indian market in Cawnpore however remains firm as there is a definite shortage and business is done for forward deliveries even at a good premium over ready. Owing to higher prices of Indian sugars it is reported that some of the Cawnpore merchants have purchased Java sugar for May to August anticipating a shortage during these months and Java sugar being comparatively cheaper. General opinion is that owing to shortage of Indian crop not only the prices will gradually work higher, but there will be room for imported sugar. Undertone at the close was firm. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 1000 tons and stocks at 2500 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On New York Terminal market, there was an alround advance of 1/2 point while on London Terminal market, there was an all-round decline of 1/4d. Java market reported a heavy decline of 1/4 Guilder in the 'Nivas' limit for India and at the new limit some sales were made by then for export. This heavy reduction in the 'Nivas' limit to the East is attributed to the sales of B. Refined, Continental and other sugars to India and the East.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was some interest in Imported sugars owing to high prices of Indian sugars. It was reported business was actually done in B. Refined and continental sugars on the basis of Java sugars and there were enquiries for further sales. As regards Indian sugars, both markets were firm on better reports and mills quoting higher rates with big premium for forward deliveries. Naturally owing to high prices ruling in the markets, there are enquiries for imported sugars which are found to be comparatively cheaper.

Exports of Java sugar during December 1938 were estimated at 1,10,703 tons as against 77,274 tons for December 1937.

GENERAL

Local market for Java sugar is in a very uncertain state and it is difficult to form any definite opinion at the moment. As regards the future course of the market much will depend on the movement of the Continental and other sugars as well as the policy of the 'Nivas' regarding their future sales. Present prices however discount most of the bearish factors and market is likely to improve in the long run unless something unforeseen happens in the meantime.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton congressional opinion apparently crystallizing on plans release several million bales loan stocks to growers for sale conditionally their reducing 1939 production equal. Pending compliance release not likely.

Our opinion is that with proposal Smith probably receive favourable consideration at an early date.

Trade buying March release loan cotton in the near future considered improbable some Southern Mills liquidation Brazilian hedge selling.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. has sent the following cable from New York:—

Looks higher 9 points. Recommend buying May.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Do not think any legislation will be passed in the near future that will affect release Government holdings and doubt any of this season's cotton will be released below loan price plus charges before 1940.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 31

March	8.35
May	8.03
July	7.75
October	7.44
December	7.46
January	7.47
Middling Spot	8.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan 31

March	8.48
May	8.15
July	7.87
Middling Spot	8.58

NEW YORK

New York, Jan 31

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

March	8.34/8.33
May	8.03/8.03
July	7.76/7.76

NOON CALL—

March	8.30
May	8.00
July	7.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan 31

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	10,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	30,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	40,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	50,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 31

February	4.73
March	4.73
April	4.71
May	4.70
June	4.66
July	4.62
August	4.59
September	4.55
October	4.51
November	4.51
December	4.52
January	4.53
February	4.54
Middling Spot	5.12

10-12 a.m. quotations

March	4.79
May	4.77

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 31

Spot	20
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 31

Gold Bars Fine. per oz	£7-8-6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 31

T T London on:—	
New York	4.67.81
Paris	176.87
Berlin	11.66 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 3/4
Amsterdam	8.69 3/8
Brussels	27.66 3/4
Milan	88.95
Berne	20.71 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan 31

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
Jan nominal	10-16-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
Jan sellers	12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
Jan sellers	12-18-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
Jan sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Jan Feb sellers	10-16-3

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan 31

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	21/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Unquoted.	
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan sellers	24

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan 31

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Feb sellers	23
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	22/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan 31

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 31

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent 71 nominal	
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	88
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	69 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	97 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	97 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 1/8
Victory Bonds	106 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	83 1/2
National Bank of India	32
P and O Banking Corporation	10

Prospects Of American Cotton Prices

Story Behind 11 Million Bales Reserves

New York, Jan. 17.

Opinions on the agricultural problem are gradually crystallizing. Enilghtened judgment recognizes that the present impasse is the natural outcome of makeshift policy which unexpectedly brought with it many new problems. The agricultural structure did not turn out according to plans. After the experience of the Hoover Federal Farm Board in 1929, the A.A.A. Farm Relief and Inflation Act of 1933, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act of 1934, the abolition of the processing tax, the other methods to regulate acreage, the crop control programs, agriculture has not yet found the answer to the perplexities facing it, state Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co.

A bale of cotton is produced by 225 hours of man labour. To reduce the crop deliberately 6 million bales means displacing 1,350 million hours of labour. This displaced labour would naturally go on relief. Congress is making an effort to reduce appropriations for W. P. A. and other relief measures; thus, it can be perceived that all economic problems are closely interwoven and intertwined and that temporary measures are of little use or value.

LOOK FORWARD.

In his book "Looking Forward" President Roosevelt said that the plan for the producer of cotton should provide for "a tariff benefit over world prices which is equivalent to the benefit given by the tariff to industrial products, and that differential benefit must be applied so that the increase in the farm income purchasing and debt-paying power will not stimulate further production, additional production." This book was published in 1933. During 1937/38 the South produced 18,946,000 bales at the unprecedented yield of 266.9 lbs. to the acre. This season on 26,144 acres the production was 12,068,000 bales, the yield being 226.8 lbs. lint per acre.

These facts prove that the logical theory should be the reverse. Instead of displacing labour, the South should employ more. Instead of producing smaller crops, it should increase still further yields per acre and thus be in a position to sell large quantities at reasonable prices. The Government deserves full credit for its soil conservation program and the educational work that is going on regarding seed selection, use of fertilizer, and the research in respect to planting of soil builders and nitrogen producers. That work is calculated to enable the South to meet world competition and to operate profitably. American automobile manufacturers have no benefit of "parity" prices, yet, by virtue of their efficiency and skill they are supplying the world markets with a high percentage of automobiles and this in spite of a very high wage scale compared to other countries.

CONTROL REGULATION

The paradox of soil conservation and seed selection on the one hand, crop control regulations and Government Loans on the other, have produced the shrieking dissonances in cotton economics reaching the point of embarrassment to the Administration and utter bewilderment and confusion to farmers and the trade.

The physical evidence of this embarrassment is the 11 million bales now in the Loan and the shrinking exports amounting to only 2 million bales so far this season against 3 1/2 million bales in the corresponding period of the preceding season.

Exports have endeavoured to find solution. Suggestions of liquidating the 11 million bales have brought officials in Washington close to the precipice of reality. Looking down this precipice they could easily visualize 5 cents cotton in all its implications and effects upon farm mortgages, insurance companies and banks, "I guess not", they must have sighed.

PERMANENT RESERVE

It is understandable that other ideas have been evolved. The Committee of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of cotton goods recommends the establishment of a permanent governmental reserve of from 3 million to 5 million bales of raw cotton which "should be completely removed from the market" and "used only in case of great emergency." In addition, it is proposed that 1,600,000 bales of low grade cotton be turned over to the F.S.C.C. to be used for mattresses for relief distribution. These two suggestions would take care of about one-half of the loan stocks. The remainder should be sold gradually in limited quantities when the demand develops. It is expected that demand for American cotton is to be elicited and spurred by long term credits which are to be arranged with the co-operation of the Export-Import Bank in Washington. Thus ideas are gradually crystallizing to solve this thorny problem.

Meanwhile the market remains subnormally uneventful, 'except for the tightening of the March position which unobtrusively and yet relentlessly forges ahead. March futures are regarded much below actual spot values obtaining in the South. The certificated stock is only 42,900 bales and the open March contracts are 560,000 bales.'

It is well understood that the C.E.A. would not look with favour upon a squeenze in March futures, yet, 'in view of the smallness of the certificated stock there is a possibility of a natural squeeze, caused by the stringent spot situation.

October futures are quoted '100 points below March indicating the consensus of world opinion regarding a possible new crop loan of about 7 3/8 to 7 1/2 cents.' It is questionable whether the 1938 Farm Act will be materially amended but the market usually senses the natural judgment of the world trade.

SUGAR CANE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1938-39.

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37, the area under Sugarcane in the Territory included in this forecast, has represented some 2.9 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sugarcane Crop sown from January 1938 onwards.

(Estimates up to 20th January 1939)

Area.—The total reported and estimated areas under the crop now stand as noted below:—

	Bombay Province Acres.
British Districts	71,000
Indian States	38,000
Total	109,000

1.8 per cent below the finally revised area of the last year but 6.4 per cent over the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON.

In Gujarat, the crop is reported to have progressed satisfactorily in Surat District which has the major portion of the area under the crop in this Division although, during the growing period, the crop was damaged by Scale and Moth in places. In other Districts, particularly in the north, the crop suffered, due to deficient rainfall, bad effect of lodging and slight attack of red-rot. In the Deccan, the crop progressed satisfactorily except at places in the south where it reecived a setback in the early stages from stem borer and tipburn. Serious damage by grasshoppers in parts of canal area was reported, but the heavy rains in the latter part of September and early October reduced the effect of this insect pest attack. The crop is estimated to return a fairly satisfactory yield. In the Karnatak, the crop in the Belgaum District fared well generally but that of the Bijapur and Dharwar Districts suffered from inadequate water supply from the main irrigation sources. The crop in the Konkan is reported to have progressed well on the whole.

OUTTURN

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the yield of the crop in Gujarat is expected to be about 86 per cent of the normal in the Surat district but about 67 per cent of the normal in the remaining parts of the Division. In the Deccan, the estimated outturn of the crop may range from 67 to 86 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak, the crop may return about 79 per cent of the normal in the Belgaum District but only about 67 and 58 per cent of the normal respectively in the Bijapur and Dharwar districts. The crop in the Konkan is expected to yield about 75 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be obtained in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of gul works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Province Tons.
British Districts	177,000
Indian States	84,000
Total	261,000

PROSPECTIVE COTTON PICTURE

For the information of their constituents, Messrs. Breul and Co. circulate the following advice just received by Air Mail from their Liverpool friends:

COTTON

Owing to the great uncertianty surrounding the possible Government Policy for next season, when drastic steps must of necessity be taken to avoid making the present confusion worse, it may be advisable to remind ourselves of the principal facts now in existence, which regulate the present cotton control.

COTTON UNDER LOAN

Season 1938-39:—About 4 millions; loan maturing 31st July 1939; average loan value about 8.30. Borrowers can re-possess their cotton by repaying loan plus charges, which we should say would be in the neighbourhood of 9 cents.

Season 1937-38:—About 5,500,000 bales. Basis of advance 9 cents present release level at least 10 1/2.

Season 1934-35:—About 1,700,000 bales. Basis of advance 12 cents present release level at least 15 cents.

Under the present provision of the Agricultural Act of 1938, none of the above can be disposed of at a loss by the Government so the last two Loans will not be marketed for some while unless—and there is some rumour to that effect—some of it is actually donated for relief work.

COTTON CONTROL

As the law at present stands the following would be the picture for the next season:—

Acreage restricted to 27,500,000 acres. Automatic Loan based on present parity purchasing prices would be about 8.10. In addition, the farmer, complying with the Government programme will receive 2 cents per lb. on the normal conduction of the acreage diverted to soil building practices and a price adjustment payment of between 1.6 cents and 1.8 cents on the normal production of his allotted acreage.

Unless business revives tremendously, or the crop is a failure, the situation at the end of next season will not have improved in any way and, according to present legislation in order not to exceed the "national production goal" the acreage for the following season would be restricted to 10,000,000 acres!!

The above will show how utterly hopeless the present control situation appears to be and, therefore, how some modification becomes imperative.

It is absolutely futile to try and guess what will be done in this respect. The latest suggestion is the calling of an international conference of the Cotton growing countries on the disposal of surplus stocks However much such an understanding might be desirable, it is not encouraging to remember that, at the recent Lima Conference, the U. S. A. Government is said to have unsuccessfully tried to come to some understanding with South American countries on the question of control of production.

3.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

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LATHIS DO NOT SPARE MOTHERS AND BABIES

Red Cross Banned From Rescue Work: Mrs Gandhi Rushes To Offer Satyagraha

RAJKOT, Feb. 1.

Miss Muriel Lester, Gandhiji's London Hostess, who is now on a visit to Rajkot, the birthplace of Gandhiji, was an eye-witness to lathi charges in which women and even children of five were injured yesterday.

She was a witness to incidents in which children of 10 or 12 were removed by parties of policemen, to be taken to unknown destinations at dead of night and released after hard beating and after being dispossessed of all their woollen clothing.

RED CROSS BANNED

Red Cross doctors and ambulance workers have been refused permission to render relief to men and women and villagers in Halenda, injured as a result of the lathi charges. Press correspondents have also been prohibited from coming near the scene of any of these incidents, on pain of consequences.

Reports reaching the "United Press," which are under the circumstances uncorroborated, state that parties of women at a meeting held at Bedipra were stampeded by horses of mounted sowars, injuring about 30, of whom one was a girl of ten who was dragged by a horse for several yards.

Powers to order lathi charges seem to have been conferred even on officers who do not belong to the Police Force. Attempts are also being made to foment Hindu-Muslim differences in the State.—United Press.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RAJKOT

Prominent Citizens Leave State Territory

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, January 31.

It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi's ex-Secretary, Mr. Chaganlal Joshi and Mr. Jamnadas Shah have been arrested. In the evening the police visited Azad Chowk, but returned without any incident as no public meeting was being held there.

Fourteen notices are ready for being served on prominent citizens in the Civil Station. Most of these are those who were invited by Mr. Pearson the other day to the Agency. Mr. Harishankar Vyas, Pleader, has been served with notice.

Prominent persons have begun to leave the State territory. Messrs Chotalal Hemchand Patani, Hakimchand Laxmichand, Maganlal Amratlal Mehta, and Vrajlal Mehta are among those who have already left Rajkot. The reason for this is stated to be the reign of terror in the State.

WOMAN INSULTED AND ASSAULTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, January 31.

It is reported that in village Halenda a farmer woman was stripped naked and severely beaten. Volunteer Prabhudas who was taken away by the police is still not found.

At Bedipura several arrests have been made.

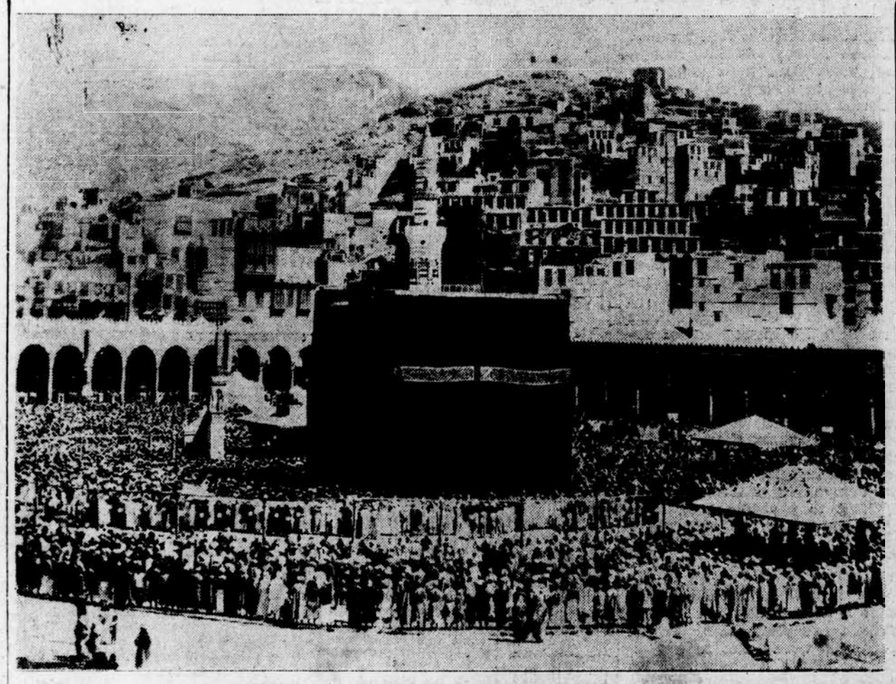
MRS. GANDHI FOR RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb. 1.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel are arriving here on Friday morning to participate in the struggle. Preparations are afoot to accord them a public reception on their arrival.

As an expression of public indignation at the lathi charge and the order to open fire on the people, a voluntary hartal has been declared. Despite the instructions of the Praja Parishad not to continue the hartal, the merchants appear to be determined to continue it.



Muslims ready for prayer on Bakri-Id Day in Holy Ka'aba. In the background is the holy city. In the centre is the Black Tomb of the Prophet.

Subhas Invites Counsel

MALDA (Bengal), Feb. 1.

Interviewed by the "United Press" in regard to Gandhiji's statement, Rashtrapati Subhas Bose said:—

"I do not desire to say anything at this stage. I am reaching Calcutta to-morrow morning. Thereafter I shall deliberate over the matter very carefully and consult my friends and colleagues before I make any decision as to our future action."

"Friends in different parts of the country who feel like offering any advice or suggestion will kindly get into telegraphic or telephonic communication with me from to-morrow onwards."—United Press.

NORMAL CONDITIONS RESTORED IN GAYA

But Curfew Still In Force: Peace Committees Formed

GAYA, Feb. 1.

After the recent communal riot normal business has been resumed. Owing to the curfew which is still in force, all shops are closed after 6 p.m. and no person is allowed to move about in the streets between 6 p.m and 6 a.m.

The Railway Police are providing escorts to respectable passengers reaching Gaya by night trains, and the entire police staff are rendering service to passengers.

Conciliation committees consisting of Hindus and Muslims have been formed for different groups of 'mohallas.'—United Press.

KALPI JAYANTI AT LATHI

LATHI, Jan. 31

The Karbhari, Lathi State wires:—The 65th anniversary of Kalpi, the royal poet of Gujarat, was celebrated here on 30th Jan. under the Presidency of Darbar Shri Vajsurwala of Hadala, when Prof. Navalram Trivedi and Mr. Dhumketu of Ahmedabad paid glowing tributes to Kalpi.

Dr. Arnold Bake, who was also present on this occasion laid stress on the cultural value of Indian arts and particularly Indian music and the part played by it in influencing the development of western music. Mrs. and Miss Bruners, Hungaria artistes, were also present.

FULL FREEDOM FOR SUBHAS:

Let New Policies Have Fair Trial: Kripalani's Statement

ALLAHABAD Feb. 2.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the latest statement of Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. said that Gandhiji's statement was quite clear and explicit and he had nothing to add. Gandhiji had laid down the constitutional position.

The electorate had given their unambiguous opinion about what they wanted and they should have it. The President-elect will have to form his own cabinet consisting entirely of members of the so-called Leftist groups. Those who, however, looked to Gandhiji for guidance will never put any obstacles in the path of the new cabinet. He further added that none would be happier than they if the goal of independence was achieved sooner by new policies to be decided upon at Tripuri than by old policies advocated by the Congress under the guidance of an Old Man.

Asked as to what they would do after retiring from the Working Committee, he said that they would lend their support to the new policies, if these did not conflict in their basic principles. For the rest they will busy themselves with constructive work, which for them had no mere social significance but was eminently political. They believed that if they worked constructive programme as conceived by the Congress at present they would be effectively helping in the struggle for complete independence.

They were not sorry for a change rather they were happy that the new policies advocated by the so-called Leftists and approved of by the country as evidenced by their vote would now have a fair trial. It was quite possible that they might have been in the wrong. The new policies will suit the tone and temper of the country better. It was not a question of individuals however high-placed, but a question of principles and the fight about principles need not involve any bitterness.—A.P.

Jamnalal Bajaj Leaves For Jaipur

Authorities Make Preparation For His Arrest?

Line Of Action To Be Followed After Arrest To Be Indicated In Manifesto

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left this morning for Jaipur and was given a hearty sendoff at the station. About a dozen associates are accompanying him and also a party of Jaipur police in plain clothes.

He has announced the names of the members of the Council of Action which will carry on the campaign in Jaipur in his absence or help him in an advisory capacity if he is not arrested. The members are all Jaipur subjects and their names are: Pandit Hiralal Shastri, convener: Seth Sititaram Peksaria, Calcutta; Seth Madanlal Jhalan, Bombay; Pandit Harichandra Sharma, Jaipur and Seth Radhakishen Bajaj.

A Jaipur message says that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrives in Jaipur this afternoon and is expected to be arrested as soon as he sets foot in State territory under the order banning his entry into the State. He cannot be arrested by the State police on railway property. It is believed therefore that he will proceed to Jaipur city itself to defy the ban. Disposition of State police are believed, however, to have been made on all stations along the railway.

As soon as Mr. Bajaj is arrested, it is reported, he will be taken to one of this historic fortresses in the State. No definite programme of action has yet been communicated, it is stated, to the local members of the former Prajamandal

MANIFESTO TO BE ISSUED

Mr. Bajaj is expected to issue a public manifesto detailing the line of action to be followed by the former members of the Mandal and their sympathisers. This action, it is believed, will include the declaration of membership of the Prajamandal, the singing of pledge which is reported to have been drawn up under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, the holding of public meetings and the taking out of processions. The participants in and the instigators of these acts will be liable to arrest.

475 members of the Prajamandal are said to be in the State. It is not yet known whether these members will atonce court arrest or whether some of them will leave the State to conduct whatever responsibility there may be from outside.

CAVALRY PATROLLING CITY

The cavalry are patrolling the city and the infantry are on picket duty near the mosque which was the origin of last Friday's riot, in view of the fact that "Id" falls to-day. Certain added precautions are being taken to prevent communal friction developing. In this connection a pamphlet was circulated in the city to-day in the name of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj appealing to the people to avoid, in view of the incidents of "Id," any action which might tend to excite communal feeling. The pamphlet particularly mentions that Mr. Parja does not wish any demonstrations to greet his arrival in Jaipur.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION READY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

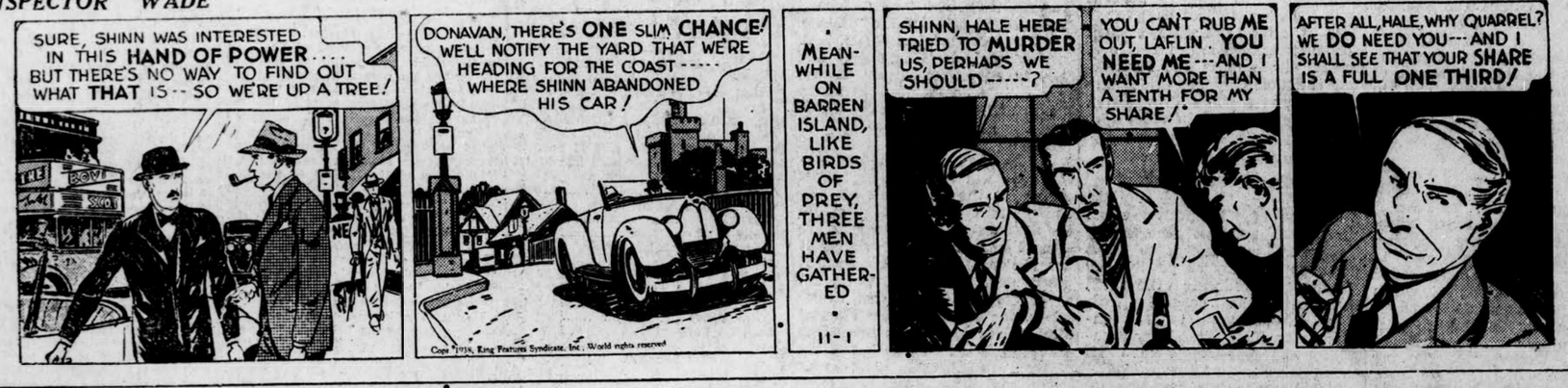
The revised draft Instruments of Accession have now been issued to the Indian States, the Associated Press understands, and are now in the hands of the Princes

A reference to the impending despatch of these documents was made by the Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta in December when he observed: "A further stage, a vital one, in the clearing of the approach to Federation has been achieved, and I am glad to be able to speak to you to-day with the knowledge that the princes are shortly to receive the revised draft Instruments and will be asked to signify within an appropriate interval of time their decision on it."

It is gathered from States circles that this interval cannot be shorter than six months to enable them to give full consideration to the terms and convey their final decision on them.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*


SURE, SHINN WAS INTERESTED IN THIS HAND OF POWER.... BUT THERE'S NO WAY TO FIND OUT WHAT THAT IS -- SO WE'RE UP A TREE!
DONAVAN, THERE'S ONE SLIM CHANCE! WE'LL NOTIFY THE YARD THAT WE'RE HEADING FOR THE COAST ----- WHERE SHINN ABANDONED HIS CAR!
MEAN-WHILE ON BARREN ISLAND, LIKE BIRDS OF PREY, THREE MEN HAVE GATHERED
11-1
SHINN, HALE HERE TRIED TO MURDER US, PERHAPS WE SHOULD -----?
YOU CAN'T RUB ME OUT, LAFLIN. YOU NEED ME --- AND I WANT MORE THAN A TENTH FOR MY SHARE!
AFTER ALL, HALE, WHY QUARREL? WE DO NEED YOU --- AND I SHALL SEE THAT YOUR SHARE IS A FULL ONE THIRD!
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